THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

J. A. ENGELHARD, Editor and Proprietor

To whom all letters on business must be addressed

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly Paper, one year, in advance,.....$3 00
Do. Six months, " 2 00
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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 27. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1871. NO. 36

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per square for each and every insertion.

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FREDERICK & SON,

General Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

NOR H WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 1st, 1871.

TO FARMERS :

YOUR PARTICULAR ATTENTION is called to above Partnership, Feb'y, 1871, and we request that you will give us a share of your patronage. Shipments of Cotton and Naval Stores and other Country Produce are solicited, either for sale in this market, or for shipment to New York, Baltimore, or other ports.

All cash orders filled at the lowest Market price

sept 1 33-w3moh

SUPERIOR COURT--DUPLIN COUNTY.

John D. Stanford, Plaintiff, *against* Alexander D McGowen, Wm. H. Williams, Edward W. Houston and Henry C. Houston, Defendants.

Order for Service by Publication.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Henry C. Houston, is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington JOURNAL, a weekly news paper, published in the City of Wilmington, N. C., once a week for six weeks, successively, notifying him to appear before the Superior Court of Duplin County, at the Court House in Kenansville on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1871, and answer the complaint of the Plaintiff, a copy of which, with the summons is ordered to be mailed to him at Savannah, in the State of Georgia.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Kenansville, Aug. 5th, 1871

J. D. SOUTHERLAND,

Clerk S. Court, Duplin County, N. C.

aug 18 31-6tch

GREATEST

MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

Dr. Fowler's Compound Extract,

FOR THE CURE OF

Scrofulla, Syphilis, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Chronic Rheumatism, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all Blood Impurities.

We offer to the American public a new and valuable remedy for the above-mentioned diseases. Fowler's Compound Extract is composed of the best medicines known to *Materia Medica*. It is perfectly pure in all its ingredients, being composed of several well-known articles universally used by the best Physicians; each of which in combination, supplies what experience has shown to be wanting when singly employed; but the result of patient investigation, requiring time, labor and skill, so as to give the public a genuine article, which they can rely upon, and in place of the worthless and dangerous Patent Medicines flooding the country; and therefore enables us to warrant Fowler's Compound Extract to be the most perfect curative for diseases of the blood ever discovered.

SCROFULA.

This Compound is a never-failing cure for this terrible disease. How many diseases have their seat in the blood—diseases which have been treated vainly for years. If the blood alone is purified, in most cases health and happiness will soon return. Dr. Fowler's Compound acts especially upon the virus in the blood, causing in time the disappearance of the hideous sores, and restoring the skin to a healthful appearance, the eye clear and sparkling, and the whole human organization becomes healthy.

SYPHILIS.

Of all diseases which flesh is is heir to, none bring so much misery moral and physical, as Syphilis. To all so afflicted we can truly say this remedy will help you. Two articles found by experience to be peculiarly efficacious for this disease are contained in this compound.—We ask you to try Dr. Fowler's Compound Extract, and by giving it a fair trial, it will cure you.

We speak with much confidence of Dr. Fowler's Compound, because we know what it is composed of, and what it will do. We know Dr. Fowler well, who is a physician of known repute, standing second to none in the country, of long experience, an honorable man, who, having a reputation for character, as well as ourselves, would never allow a medicine to go before the public without merit. And we say of this Compound, if taken according to directions, after a fair trial, it will do all we claim for it.

We offer it as a new discovery, which it certainly is—a genuine article for Scrofulla, Syphilis, and all blood impurities; and knowing the genuineness of it, as such we send it forth, saying, "Go Heal the Suffering!"

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

For sale by

BOCKOVER BROS., Sole Proprietors, 113 Liberty Street, New York City.

AND

J. K. McILHENNY,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

july 28 28-6mch

A MODEL NEWSPAPER.

The Carolina Messenger,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

AT GOLDSBORO, N. C.

IMPROVED AND ENLARGED!

A NEWSPAPER OF THE PRESENT TIMES,

INTENDED FOR THE PEOPLE NOW ON EARTH, including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, and all manner of honest folks, and the wives, sons and daughters of all such.

ONLY TWO DOLLARS A YEAR!

SIX COPIES ONE YEAR FOR $10.

☞ Every new subscriber receives, as A GIFT, a handsome POCKET MAP of NORTH CAROLINA, containing also a Calendar, and the time of holding Superior Courts in every County throughout the State.

No North Carolinian should be Without this Map.

THE MESSENGER is pre-eminently a readable FAMILY PAPER, (now in its 7th volume,) and, as a VEHICLE OF NEWS, has always held the first rank among Southern journals. Its news on every topic of interest—political, literary, social domestic and foreign—is always fresh, abundant, various and accurate, comprising the whole circle of current intelligence, always rendered with such promptitude and spirit, that the paper has a large and increasing circulation.

AS AN ORGAN OF OPINION.

THE MESSENGER is fearless, trenchant, indomitable, ardent in its advocacy of sound Democratic principles, unsparing in its denunciation of political abuses and corruption; and not confining its discussion to mere politics, it takes a wide range, touches upon a great variety of subjects, and aims to be a safe guide of public opinion on all topics which engage public attention. It gives conspicuous prominence to State news and market reports.

CANVASSERS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY.

SEND YOUR MONEY

in Post Office orders, wherever convenient, if not, then register the letters containing money.

Address JULIUS A. BONITZ,

Editor and Prop'r

Goldsboro', N. C.

mar 3 dlt-wly

ROBERT C. JOHNSON.

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, COTTON, &c.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

OFFICE AT JOHN C. HEYER'S STORE, would inform his friends and old customers that he has qualified as Inspector, and solicits their patronage.

jan 13 w-tf

TURPENTINE AND TIMBER LAND FOR SALE!

I OFFER FOR SALE 2,606 ACRES TURPENtine and Timber Land in Columbus county, N. C., adjoining the lands of Rev. H. Lennon and the Estate of Toon. The land has all of its original growth, making it valuable for timber, tar and turpentine. Terms liberal.

— ALSO —

a Turpentine Copper Still, which has made the very best No. 1 Rosin, being of the proper depth and shape.

For better information apply to Hart & Bailey,

JOHN D. BELLAMY,

Wilmington, N. C.

sept 12 296-d1t&wlmch

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

IN THE PROBATE COURT,

September 8th, A. D., 1871.

Gerard Lee, Bargett Lee and others,

vs.

Blackman Lee and others, Heirs at Law of Pharoah Lee, deceased.

ON MOTION it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington JOURNAL for six weeks for the heirs of Edmund Lee, residing in Tennesee, and John Lee, residing in Alabama, to appear at the next term of the Superior Court, to be held for the county of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton (tenth Monday after the 4th Monday in August, A. D. 1871) to see proceedings in this case and to make themselves parties to the said issue if they shall think proper.

JAMES K. MOBISEY,

Probate Judge.

sept 15 35-w6w

AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM OF EARLY indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau St., New York City.

jan 13 49-w6 nch

STATE NEWS.

The corn crop of Yadkin is said to be fine.

Burglars are on the rampage in Charlotte.

Raleigh has had some oysters. Good chance for yellow fever up there.

Fayetteville is to have a Southern Express office.

Raleigh and Goldsboro are both rejoicing over a display of Robinson's Circus posters.

A farmer in one of the western counties has killed four black bears within the last three weeks.

Efforts are being made in Fayetteville to secure a steam fire engine for that town.

The "Eagle" reports new cotton coming into Fayetteville; and estimates the crop at one-half of that raised last year.

Over one hundred persons in Halifax county have lately connected themselves with the Methodist Church.

The yield of cotton in Edgecombe and Nash will be one-third less than was promised in July. Corn promises well.

In Salisbury, on Monday night, the plank kiln of Messrs. Meroney & Bro., was burned, destroying 5,000 feet lumber.

Judge Warren was admitted to practice in the U. S. District Court, on Wednesday, at Raleigh.

Major Jos. H. Saunders, of Pitt county, has been requested to prepare an essay to be read before the North Carolina Agricultural Society at its Fair, in October, on the subject of "Rust in Cotton."

There was an assemblage of armed and riotous negroes in Charlotte on Saturday and on Sunday night. They were dispersed and the ringleader bound over in the sum of $1,000. So says the Observer.

In Greenville, Pitt county, on Friday last a negro by the name of Thos. King was badly shot in attempting to resist the deputy sheriff, who had a warrant for his arrest.

The Journal of Commerce says that a party of three or four gentlemen, from Newbern, caught 600 blue fish in a few hours, on Tuesday last, on the banks at Beaufort.

The Newbern Times says that K. R. Jones, a Radical, tried to murder his brother-in-law John W. Creb, a Democrat, in Jones county, on the 4th inst. The cause was a political one, yet, the boot being on the other leg, the Times fails to cry Ku-klux this time.

The Wadesboro Argus thinks that it has a man in its midst that stands charged with rape, robbery, and other terrible crimes, committed in a Western city, and whose picture has been sent to the Rogue's gallery of every city in the country.

The Tarboro' Southerner says that Battle Bryan, the Radical Sheriff of that county, having been unable to give the bond of $100,000 required, Col. W. H. Knight was elected to the office, and the same day filed his bond. The good people of Edgecombe feel better.

The trial of John Taylor and Miles Freeman, both colored, charged with setting fire to the Exchange Hotel in Goldsboro, on Monday night, was held in Goldsboro, on Monday last, before three Justices of the Peace, all of whom were Radicals. The evidence was based upon the confessions made by the parties themselves, and, in effect, as we have published it. The prisoners were committed to jail for trial at Wayne Superior Court, on the charge of arson. These facts are from the Messenger.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—THE KU-KLUX TRIALS.—SECOND DAY.—THURSDAY, Sept. 14, 1871.—The Court met at 10 o'clock, a. m., Judges Bond and Brooks presiding.—The *venire* was then called, after which Mr. Phillips, Assistant U. S. District Attorney, announced that there was no case ready for trial, and the Court dismissed the jurors till 10 o'clock, a. m. tomorrow.

Shortly after the dismissal of the jurors, U. S. Attorney General Akerman, who is here to prosecute on behalf of the government, entered the court and listened attentively to the argument in the case of James B. Stafford *vs.* E. J. Warren, President of the Senate, and Thomas J. Jarvis, Speaker of the House of Representatives, *et al.*, in the matter of the injunction to restrain them from appointing, and the appointees from serving as directors for the North Carolina Railroad. The plaintiff was represented by Samuel F. Phillips, Esq., and Judges Battle and Fowle appeared for the defendants. Judge Fowle opened the case and spoke about two hours. Mr. Phillips followed in reply till about 2 o'clock, when the court adjourned till 5 P. M., when Mr. Phillips will resume, and then Judge Battle will close. The questions involved are interesting, and the argument, substantially, will be reported in our next.

The "Ku-klux" trials will begin to-morrow.—Raleigh Sentinel.

The Roanoke river is very low.

Fayetteville is to have street lamps.

Cotton 18¾ cents in Fayetteville on Thursday.

Seventy criminal cases were disposed of last week at the Guilford Superior Court.

The through rates from Fayetteville to New York, via the Inland Air Line, on rosin are 68 cents and on spirits $1 40.

At the last term of the Guilford Superior Court Chas. Gilmer, colored, convicted of rape, was sentenced to be hanged on the 27th.

Major James Sloan, of Goldsboro', has been appointed one of the inspectors of cotton at Missouri State Fair, which is to be held in St. Louis early next month.

A Greene county correspondent to the Goldsboro' Messenger says there is a probability at no distant day, of a Road Steamer, on the roads in that county.

The Quakers of Wayne county propose holding protracted religious meetings, at Salem Meeting house, commencing some time in October next.

The Wilson Plaindealer says that a number of colored men have left that country within a week or two, for the Louisiana sugar plantations.

A large amount of dried fruit and berries is shipped from Fayetteville. The shingle and stave business is also becoming more extensive and profitable.

Gen. W. G. Lewis, chief marshal of the State Fair, has appointed Mr. D. H. Barrow and Capt. Wm. Biggs, of Tarboro', additional assistant marshals.

Caroline Rodgers, colored, aged 49, temporarily insane, suicided by hanging herself to the limb of a tree, near Raleigh, on Friday.

The Weldon News says: The four railroads running to this point have consented to convey persons to and from the Fair of the Roanoke and Tar River Agricultural Society, to be held here in November, at merely nominal rates.

There is now a Conservative Keeper of the grounds in the Capitol Square, and the grounds are well kept. He performs for $390 a year, the same services for which Holden and his body guard of thieves allowed to half a-dozen lazy negroes the sum of $2,791.95!

The present Conservative administration of the Penitentiary affairs save a great deal to the people. The Steward's report shows that the convicts and guard will be fed, this year, for one half of the amount accounted to this purpose by the late Radical management.

The Winston Sentinel says: A gentleman who was in attendance at Guilford Court on Thursday of last week informs us that he was greatly edified by seeing Judge Tourgee playing base ball with negroes during the noon adjournment of Court.—The negroes ought to be ashamed of themselves.

The Federal Court met on Wednesday. Thursday was consumed in trying Mr. Phillips' injunction case for the Pennsylvania Central Road. This was a case in which no witnesses or jury were required.

Friday, as soon as the grand jury returned a bill against Randolph A. Shotwell, the attorney announced his readiness for trial. Counsel for the defendant wanted time to read and examine the bill. Court adjourned until yesterday. So says the Sentinel.

A difficulty occurred in Germantown, on Friday evening last, between Dr. Silas Westmoreland and Alfred Stewart, says the Winston Sentinel of the 14th, which resulted in the latter being very seriously wounded. We have not learned all the particulars, but understand that Dr. W. fired two shots with a double barrelled shot gun at Steward, the first shot missing him, but the last taking effect in his thigh, making a dangerous wound. Dr. J. F. Shaffner, of Salem, was sent for on Sunday last to examine the wound.

In Fayetteville on Tuesday evening about 8 o'clock, says the Raleigh Sentinel, Mr. John R. Jenkins, a clerk in the hardware store of W. D. Smith & Co., was found dead in his room. An empty vial marked "laudanum" on the mantlepiece and a note, explained that the unfortunate man had come to his death through his own instrumentality. Mr. Jenkins was a gentleman of high character and had a number of warm friends in Fayetteville. He was formerly of Carthage, Moore county, where his parents still reside.

The Eagle says: The fine bodies of fertile land just east of the river, and from 2 to 15 miles from Fayetteville are to be drained. A meeting of the most of the owners was held this week, and it is decided to organize a chartered company to drain these lands. A large ditch or canal, 10 miles long with several branches, from one to three miles long will, it is said, effectually drain these rich loamy plains. Some 15,000 acres will thus become cultivatable and worth $20 to $50 an acre.—An engineer is now surveying and calculating the work to be done, and an estimate of cost will be submitted.

"What the South Needs."

Under this caption the New York Tribune lately suggested a subdivision by exact surveys of landed properties, and associated plans for advertising eligible parcels of ground and for inviting purchasers and emigrants from Europe. But the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin thinks some other conditions must be had to render such expedients finally effective, and nearly all those supplemental conditions, it says are comprehended in good government. Political abuses, and above all, oppressive taxation, may drive labor away after it comes. Secure good government and the South, says the Bulletin, "will certainly at length obtain what she needs in the way of more people, more skill, more diversity of industry, more enterprise and thrift, more mills, more shops, more farms, more factories, more furnaces and all the money demanded for the movement of her varied products will flow in upon her."

Fever and Ague as is Fever and Ague.

The Wabash, Indiana, country has always been celebrated for the persistency and quality of its fever and ague. A local physician thus describes the genuine Wabash article:

"It comes creeping up a fellow's back like a ton of wild cats; goes crawling through his joints like iron spikes, and is followed by a fever which prohibits the patient from thinking of anything but Greenland's icy mountains. It isn't the 'every other day' kind, but gets with a man at day light, and sleeps in the small of his back all night. His teeth feel about six inches too long, his joints wobble like a loose wagon wheel, and the shakes are so steady that one can't hold conversation except by putting in dashes."

AND SO FORTH.

The cholera is raging in Tennessee, but it is among the hogs.

A black baby took the prize at the Keokuk baby-show.

The Ku Klux Committee's romance will make a volume of 2,000 pages.

Gottschalk wrote 1000 pages of autobiography before he died.

St. Paul, Minn., prides itself on a case of Asiatic cholera.

The new postal rates commence in England, Oct. 5. A letter weighing one ounce goes for one penny.

Diamonds to the value of $90,000 were admired on one woman at a recent Saratoga ball.

Mr. H. N. Smith, the owner of Goldsmith Maid, has $250,000 worth of trotters.

Tilton says Victoria Woodhull is only 32 This makes her too young for the next Presidency.

A romantic couple, whose ages aggregated 145 years, ran away from Springfield to be married in Willimantic, the other day.

Bjornstjerne Bjornson, the Norwegian novelist, has $6,000 income from his books, and is a preacher besides.

The Cleaveland Herald mentions a Connecticut politician as having General Butler by the hair. A very bald attempt.

The Arizona Miner complains that the Apaches are reducing its subscription list at the rate of ten scalps per annum.

The total expenses of the Mont Cenis Tunnel amount to $13,000,000, of which France pays $9,000,000.

Ben Wade is at last heard from. He says Ohio will go Republican. We had thought him dead since the Convention.

John Hussey, of New York, has received a gold medal for saving the life of a drowning horse.

The volcano of Manna Loa, Hawaii, is in full eruption, and the light of it is seen a long distance at sea.

Butler, in his Westfield speech, 11th instant, says it is part of his mission in the world to break up the caucus system.

One of the DuPont powder mills near Wilmington, Del., was blown up on the 7th instant and demolished. No lives lost.

Vitriol throwing is becoming epidemic in Wilmington, Del. On the 12th instant Patrick and Jas. Martin had their clothes ruined by the acid.

The Catholics of Australia are forming a political association in opposition to the Orange organization. The Catholic Archbishop has denounced the movement.

The belles of New York are not at all abashed by the information that the Grand Duke Alexis will not be permitted to marry out of a royal line.

Mr. Bergh insists that the slaughtering of animals in the presence of each other is a needless cruelty, and urges the butchers to do their executions privately.

The Princess Mary of Holland is said to be five years older than her new husband, the Prince of Wied. She is very wealthy, and made her own wedding cake.

The Grand Duke Alexis is engaged to the young Prussian Princess Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, nephew of the Emperor of Germany.

The exports from Great Britain during the month of August were unprecedented. The value of the goods was £22,221,245, thirty per cent. more than the same month of 1870.

A son-in-law of one of Grant's brothers-in-law is without an office. It is but fair to say, however, that a good appointment was once made out for him, though subsequently withdrawn.

The social reformers of Washington are working with a desperate energy inspired by the reflection that the demi monde of the capital are to be dispersed before the meeting of Congress.

A Georgia negro thought he would economize by sending his son to school and then make the boy teach him. The plan worked well until the young teacher, following the custom of the seminary where he was taught, gave the old man a thrashing for spelling dog d-o-r-g, and then the latter became disgusted and ran away.

Rosky Point, Rhode Island, afford a good field for missionary labor. A gentleman who passed there last Sunday says he saw enacted scenes which would disgrace any half-civilized community. A cotillion party was in progress, roulette and three-card monte tables were spread openly, and gambling, fighting, and almost every species of vice revelled undisturbed.

"A Taxpayer" writes from Boston to the New York Tribune that he lately visited Congressman B. F. Butler's place of business, where he found a United States official who is paid a good salary for attending to the Soldiers' Asylum in Maine, writing Mr. Butler's name on a wheelbarrow load of his speeches to be distributed by the Postoffice Department.

A most disreputable scene is reported to have occured recently at Lyons. The municipal council of the city, which is ultrated in its politics, gave the children of the public schools a holiday. The watchword of the day being "Liberty," there was no restraint of any sort. Children of both sexes became very drunk, and all of them were encouraged to utter blasphemy.

It is the Presidency Sahib Seward has his eye fixed upon, and he expects to bowl out all competitors. The Kinkob turban and the flowing robe of the Parsee have now become his adopted costume. He will stump the Union on an elephant, attended with a troupe of Samarcand dancing girls and Nubians with symbols.—Oriental habits he has found much to his taste, and one of the prominent planks of his platform will assert the superiority of the chiboque to the present Administration cigar.

The New York Herald is, for all practical purposes, a great corporation. It employs from five to six hundred men. The mechanical department is filled with skillful and intelligent workmen. In the intellectual department it has a force of from thirty to forty city reporters and an editoral staff of twelve or fifteen men, besides its correspondents in every part of the world, and its many paid contributors in all parts of the country. But then its prices for advertising, and its advertisements, enable it to support the immense expense.

From the Baltimore American.

Born at Sea.

There was a little incident occurred on board the new steamer "William Crane" on its return from Boston, some ten days since, which is too pretty to remain untold, notwithstanding the very natural sensitiveness to the lady to whom it brought the most sorrow and the most joy. The vessel was on its first trip, and carried a party of excursionists, to some of whom the wonders and the perils of the great deep were entirely new. When the great cyclone which passed up the Atlantic coast on the 31st ult. was encountered, about a hundred miles from the Virginia coast, there was a great deal of terror among those not accustomed to seeing old Neptune in his wrathy moods. The foremast of the vessel was snapped off close to the deck, the awning torn in shreds, and the stretchers converted into mighty whips, with which the storm-god beat the roof of the cabin until the bravest began to think it would come down in ruins about their heads. In a little while the gale had passed, and to the great relief of the passengers it was found that no injury had been done to the vessel except that already mentioned. The clouds broke away, and the soft rays of the sun were struggling through the mist and lighting up the cabin windows, when suddenly there was a commotion in the vicinity of one of the staterooms—a lady had been taken ill. There was no physician on board, but there were a few resolute matrons, to whom experience had brought both courage and skill, and it was not long before the whole company was made happy by the announcement, softly whispered from the stateroom, "a baby has come on board." The tiny little stranger, "born of the sunshine and the storm," had not been expected so soon, but the fright and the rocking of the vessel had hastened its coming, and those delicate little fabrics, which the expectant mother had wrought with her own fair hands, and moistened with tears of hope and fear, were locked up in a sacred drawer three hundred miles away. But even her womanly instinct and skill were equal to the emergency. There was a hurrying to and fro in search of needles and scissors and thimbles, trunks were sounded to their lowest depths, and spotless linen brought to light from which garments for the little fairy were hastily cut and sewed together with nimble fingers, and before the sun went under the blue waters the white robes were put on, and her infantile loveliness taken in an adjoining stateroom, where a grand reception was held. Everybody on board—kind hearted matrons, whose maternal sympathies were touched, blushing young girls, who only vaguely comprehended the mystery, proud fathers and ambitious young men, who had not yet attained the dignity of fathers, the gallant captain of the steamer, and the weather beaten seamen—all took a look at the baby. A meeting was held in the saloon, at which congratulations were exchanged over the pleasant event, and it was agreed a testimonial should be presented to the mother, to be by her given to the daughter when she becomes old enough to understand that it is intended as a *souvenir* of the time and place of her birth. With the consent of the father and mother the passengers named the baby Virginia Crane (suggested by the proximity of the Virginia coast and the name of the vessel.)—Rev. T. M. Dudley and Colonel Harrison Adreon were appointed a committee to secure a silver cup for the interesting infant. Mr. Webb, corner of Baltimore and Light streets, will make the cup, and engrave upon it the following inscription: "Virginia Crane ——, born August 31st, 1871, on board steamer William Crane, near the Virginia coast. Presented by the passengers of the ship at the time of her birth. Psalm lxxxix, 9."

All the good people who love babies will be glad to know that the precious little stranger, whose advent made such a sensation on board the William Crane, is increasing in loveliness every day, and that her mother is quite well.

That Tidal Wave.

A number of well known citizens of New Orleans have addressed a letter to Prof. C. G. Forshey, of that city asking his views as to the merits of the prediction imputed to Prof. Agassiz, that on the 5th or 6th of October, the Atlantic and Gulf Coast would be inundated, by a great Tidal Wave. This favor is asked of Prof. Forshey, in view of the extended apprehension prevailing among the people, caused by the prediction, and with the hope of allaying the anxiety.

Prof. Forshey replies, saying:

Without the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with the great Swiss naturalist, I will volunteer his defence against any charge of agency in this most monstrous and cruel hoax.

* * * * * *

Science has thus far furnished man no keys to the far future beyond the regular operations of known laws.

The alternation of day and night; the phases of the moon; the regular return of the tides; the seasons of the year and of the planets to their positions, at well ascertained periods—long since fully explained—are relied upon as our intuitions, our staple of knowledge. Any accidents relating to any of these are beyond human ken; and the child has as much authority as Herschel, Arago or Leverrier in predicting them.

No "conjunction of the planets," or combination of causes, known to science, can give the remotest guess when an earthquake will occur, or a volcano discharge its lava, at any place on the globe; and nothing short of a considerable upheaval beneath the sea, or disturbance of its bed, can produce any such wave as is fancied in this absurd prediction, or in any way create a greater rise or fall of water than may be due to storm winds, or lunar tides of the ordinary kind.

Spring tides are known as the high and low tides, occuring about the change and full of the moon. At these times the earth moon and sun are nearly in a right line, and hence the tides, by combined attraction of sun and moon on the earth, increase the common tides by some inches, or even some feet, at special localities.—These are all well known and accounted for, and may be predicted by Mark Twain, or his humblest almanac reader.

No other heavenly bodies are sufficiently near to the earth, to affect sensibly the tides of the ocean; so that no "conjunction of the planets," whatever their positions, can appreciably influence the earth tides.

The changes that are taking place, by the operations of geological causes, are generally so slow, as scarcely to be appreciated, within any historic period. These, however, are sometimes attended by great and sudden movements, called earthquakes and volcanos. But they occur as above stated, at such long and irregular intervals that no sane man has ever ventured to predict them. And no better test of fitness for a madhouse could be given, by either a philosopher or a pretender, than the utterance of any such prophecy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Omaha.

OMAHA, Sept. 16.

Gallagher, Democrat, is probably elected delegate to Congress from New Mexico, by a majority of 500.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.

The injunction against the New York authorities cannot be dissolved until a general term of the Supreme Court in December.

From Illinois.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.

Judge Chase is here. He is quite thin, but his eyes are bright, and figure erect. His speech is slightly affected from disease.

General Beauregard visited Judge Chase today.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.

The Treasury has issued an elaborate statement exculpatory of itself in the Hodge defalcation. Hodges bonds are $40,000. His property is estimated at $50,000.

President Grant is at Washington, Pa.

From Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Sept. 16.

Twenty-four of the delegates elected here are hostile to Butler. The Butlerites took possession of one Ward and elected delegates, whose seats will be contested.

LOWELL, Sept. 16.

The City Council have had a special meeting to consider the prevalence of the small pox. It pervades all classes. Eleven new cases today.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.

The War Department will commence proceedings against the bankers of the defaulting paymaster Hodge.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Sep. 16.

Injunction does not clog municipal affairs, there being $12,000 000 in the treasury.

The World says: "It is of course utterly impossible that Comptroller Connolly should remain in the office now. His retirement is merely a question of an hours' time, perhaps, possibly of days—certainly not of weeks. If he does not resign now the Mayor cannot avoid impeaching him, and the stigma affixed to his administration by Judge Barnard foreshadows the sentence that would inevitably be passed on him by the Court of Common Pleas. If he is foolhardy enough to brave the trial, he has no reason to expect that the Court of Common Pleas would treat him with more tenderness than Judge Barnard. We are confident he will not brave such a trial, and we hope to hear of his resignation in the course of the day."

Another meeting of the Committee of 70 was held at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday.—The only business of consequence was the appointment of a committee to draft an address to the people of the State advising them of the necessity of a new city charter.

Gov. Hoffman had a private interview with Hall and Connolly to-day. The friends of Connolly propose to have a mass meeting to protest against the action towards Connolly by three other Tammany chieftians.

Prof. D. H Mahon, a West Point educator, and one of the most distinguished military officers of the day, suicided to-day by jumping from the boat from West Point hither.

Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Sep. 16

Loans has increased nearly a million and a half dollars; specie decrease, over half million; deposits decrease over two millions; legal tenders decrease, over three millions.

From Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 16:

United States Circuit Judge Woods has refused the appointment of a receiver on the application of W. F. Drake, a second mortgage bondholder of a South Carolina Railroad, upon the ground that the State Courts had possession of, and jurisdiction through, receivers. Judge Woods, upon the petition of W. A. C. Jones, second mortgage bondholder for one hundred thousand dollars, granted an order to show cause, on the 1st Monday in November, before a United States District Judge, why the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad should not be declared bankrupt.

Old Peter Cartwright's 87th Birth Day.

A grand family reunion took place at the residence of Rev. Peter Cartwright, near Pleasant Plains, Sangamon county, Ill., on Friday, September 1st, in honor of the eighty-seventh birthday of that aged and veteran "soldier of the cross. *One hundred and twenty* children, grand-children and great-grand children of the old patriarch were present on the occasion. Rev. and Hon. Newton Cloud, who, with other friends, was there by invitation, was called upon for a speech, and made feeling and appropriate remarks, which were responded to by the old man. Peter Cartwright has been a minister of the gospel some sixty six years, and was a presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal church for over fifty years.

The taking by photograph of the features of criminals in jails and penitentiaries, which, for many years has been one of the most effective agencies in the detection of crime, has, strange to say, just been adopted in Great Britain by an act of Parliament, which will go into effect in November next.

The Hartford Times says that the Connecticut tobacco crop is so large that the farmers are actually bothered to find room to stow it in, and this curious fact has in many places delayed the cutting.

A cheerful *savant* has discovered that mosquitoes are a providential guard against disease, upon the supposition that in summer the human system is peculiarly liable to fever, and the insects, by depleting the quantity of blood, get up a counter irritation.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says that "the man who receives the vote of Pennsylvania in 1872 will be President." It therefore regards the election in that State as the most important to be held this fall.

MARRIED.

In Smithville, N. C., on the night of the 14th instant, by Rev F H. Wood Capt. J T. HARPER to Miss ANNIE S. PRICE. No cards.

DIED.

At Golden Spring, on Monday, the 11th inst., at 6 A M., little PERRY, youngest child of the late Benjamin H. and M. A. H. Covington, aged 6 years.

"Room, gentle flowers, my child would pass to Heaven."

State papers please copy.

On Friday morning, the 15th instant, Mr. THOMAS B. SMITH, of this city, aged 60 years and 3 months.

C. I. Von Zinken, a brave officer of the Confederate army, who took an active part in the service of this State towards the close of the war, died in New Orleans a few days ago. He had been engaged in the auction business of late years.

Savannah *Republican.*

Col. Von Zinken entered the Confederate service in 1862, as a private, and having been a soldier in the Prussian army, was soon promoted to the position of Major in the Twentieth Louisiana volunteers, a regiment composed almost exclusively of Germans, and commanded by Col Reichard, the Prussian Consul at New Orleans, afterward a General. Von Zinken fought gallantly at the head of his regiment through the thickest of the fight at Shiloh on Sunday, and was at the front on Monday almost up to the moment of the retreat, when he was severely wounded and had to be taken to the rear. He was a handsome young German, of soldierly bearing, and took great pide in the profession of arms. One or two incidents in which he figured are recalled. On Friday night, as the army was advancing towards Sniloh, and it was understood it would make the attack in the morning, Gen. Bragg with his staff rode by the line to go in the front. The Twentieth regiment was then crossing a bridge. It was very dark, and the rain pouring down in torrents. Bragg, recognizing Von Zinken, remarked, "Major, we expect much from your regiment to-morrow." "You will not be disappointed, General," was the reply. "You have a splendid regiment, sir." "Yes; and they know their duty." The fight did not take place in the morning; but when battle was joined twenty-four hours later, the regiment redeemed his promise, and fully sustained the high character of the German soldiery. On the retreat of Monday, which was without anything like order, inside of Breckenridge's rear guard, a rude army wagon lumbered along through the mud and rain, in which Von Zinken was seen resting his head upon his arm, and groaning in agony at each jolt of the rough vehicle. Several wounded were hobbling along on crutches, barely able to walk. His wagon was full. By and by along came an ambulance filled with yellow-badged hospital nurses and stretcher-men, all in gay humor.—"Halt! there," cried the pain-enduring young officer, you fellows ought to be ashamed of yourselves. Get out of that at once, and gather these wounded men and put them in; you can walk." As they did not recognize him as an officer, and demurred somewhat, he gave his title, and drawing his revolver leveled it at the driver, and soon forced obedience to his order. His wound, though severe, did not keep him long out of the saddle, for he was soon on duty again. He fought through the war—in all of Bragg's, Johnston's and Hood's battles—and came out unscathed. Returning to New Orleans he formed a partnership in the auction business with Colonel James Nerigan, of the First Louisiana, who died a few weeks since. One by one they fall away, victims to the hardships and exposures of that trying campaign of four long years, destroying their own constitutions in a vain effort to save that of their country. And among all the gallant spirits who have found peace in death, few were more deserving of remembrance than this brave young German Confederate.—Richmond *Enquirer.*

The work of death goes on in the land. In the New York papers of Monday the following are a few of the headings to local paragraphs: "Shot through the heart—A man instantly killed by a companion for a hasty word spoken while on a spree;" "Slaughter in a slaughter-house—the foreman kills a drunken man, who attacked him with a knife, by knocking him on the head with a billet of wood;" "Dreadful mystery in the Sound—Body of a beautiful woman, supposed to have been murderod, found ashore at Long Branch;" "The Harlem homicide—Thomas Devereux stabbed by Patrick McDonald;" "Another dying man's story—Probable murder for $375;" "The Jones' Woods Murder—a young man stabbed to death for protecting a female;" A wealthy Southern planter tired of life, suffering from incurable diseases, blows his brains out"; "Suicide by Drowning—a young man jumps into the river, and is now at the Morgue for identification"; "Singular Death—was it suicide or accident?" "Mysterious Death"; 'Fatal Railroad Accident"; "Found Drowned." Then the telegraphic items show "A Double Murder and Suicide in Lawrence, Kansas"; "A Mystery from an over dose of laudanum at Newburgh"; "A terrible excitement at Rockport, Illinois, over the murder of a man name Zimmerman with a scratch awl"; and lastly, the awful murder of old John Harper's brother and sister by negroes in Kentucky, showing that misfortunes come not singly even to the owner of Longfellow. These are but a few of the daily crimes that occur throughout the country, and redden the land with blood. Such a catalogue would have appalled our fathers a quarter of a century ago, but we have progressed in the past few yerrs.

Over-doctored,

Without any disrespect to the members of the medical profession, a profession honored by all thinking men, it is only just to say that they are too thick on the ground. The consequence is that the community is doctored over much. When nature needs only the gentle stimulant and alterative, which has become famous throughout the country as a reliable medicine, under the name of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, she is not unfrequently dosed with a dozen prescriptions, all experimental, from the Pharmacopeia. This is an evil and proves that the practice of medicine is far from being at all times a healing art. At this period of the year, when the fall of the leaf indicates that decay has seized upon the vegetable kingdom, many harassing diseases are prevalent. Chief among these may be mentioned intermittent fever and billious remittent. The exhalations rising from decomposing vegetation, and the heavy dew and fogs, are very apt to generate these complaints. The wisest policy is to protect the system by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at the commencement of the fall. Much suffering may thereby be avoided. Even if the disease has already begun, its periodical visitations may readily be checked and broken up by this active, yet harmless, vegetable tonic.

But be on your guard against the charlatans who are attempting to palm off, under various names, unwholesome compounds, which they pretend to compare favorably with the great national elixir, which has long since swept more formidable opposition from the field. Bear in mind that every bottle of genuine Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is authenticated by a splendidly engraved label, and a *fac simile* of the sign manual of the proprietor. Put up in bottles only, and cannot be obtained in bulk.

The Japan commissioner of Agriculture is visiting the American Institute Fair, New York. The Northern Ohio Fair opened at Cleveland Tuesday.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1871.

THE LEECHES of the early ages thought to cure small-pox by clothing the patient in scarlet, covering the beds with scarlet, and hanging the walls with scarlet. The modern Radical leeches would cure "treason," so-called, by *negrotizing* the patient and making all his surroundings *black*.

THERE is a striking likeness between our President and the King of Spain, which is, by the way, very flattering to both. They are both doing their best to ingratiate themselves with the populace. Amadeus is swinging around the Spanish circle, visiting all the Spanish Bull fights in the cities on his way, and "pardoning criminals by the wholesale, as he goes." Grant circles the American swing, visits all of the fashionable summer resorts, and "pardoning criminals by the wholesale as he goes." (*Vide* Bowen et. al.) U. S. Grant is ahead of Amadeus as America is of Gaul. He accepts everything that may be offered him, even to that pair of "bull purps."

Vive le Grant.

It will be remembered that a Congregational Church for the Freedmen in Dudley, Wayne county, was burned down last February. The September number of the *American Missionary* acknowledges the donation of $550 from citizens of Dudley, Goldsboro' and vicinity for its re building and we understand that a new house is almost finished. The liberal contributions of the people form a grateful and just expression of confidence in the pastor of the Church, Rev. Joan scott, who is a Northern man.

The above is clipped from the Raleigh *Era*, the office-holder's paper, the acknowledged organ of the Radicals in North Carolina, who number among their ranks the two negroes now in Wayne jail, who have confessed to the destruction of $80,000 of the people's property.

It is a godly emanation from the office-holder's organ, and, at the same time, but another of a long list of commentaries of a similar nature that may be found anywhere in the South.

We hazard the assertion that there has not been a Church built by the colored people in the South since the war, in the erection of which the Southern whites have not aided munificently, and it is probable that four-fifths of the $550 contributed to the Church of the Freedmen in Dudley, came from the pockets of white tax payers. Indeed it is probable that some of those very parties who suffered so severely by the late disastrous fire in Goldsboro', aided liberally in the furtherance of the cause. In return, their houses are burned over their heads!

Truly, charity like this is but casting pearls before swine.

Republican Honesty.

When we were young we used to read of Cincinnatus leaving his plow to command the armies of the Republic, and requesting the Senate to have his modest four *jugera* cultivated in his absence to keep his family from starving. Then, after his victories and dictatorship, of his return to his honorable poverty. Also of Aristides the Just, and of many other heroes and statesmen who, having held the highest offices of the Republic, died honorably, so poor that they had to be buried at the public expense. Then, in later times, we read of Washington, so high minded as to refuse any compensation whatever for his services during the Revolutionary war; and of the scrupulous integrity, the noble simplicity of our first Presidents. We proudly compared these republican virtues with the luxury, the empty pomp, the useless sinecures of monarchies; and when we contemplated the Constitution, such as its fathers had left it, we believed that the Union, as it then was, presented the best and wisest form of government that the world had ever seen.

But, as says Molière, "*Nous avons changé tout cela.*" That sort of thing did well enough for the verdant and unsophisticated fathers. Their sons have become wiser in their generation, and honesty in office is one of those antiquated virtues which passed out of fashion with Presidents who refused presents and would not appoint relatives. It is said of the Czar Nicholas that a short time before his death, surprised at the reports which reached him of the destitution of his army, which should have been well supplied, he examined personally the accounts of the war department. After proceeding some time he threw up his hands in despair and cried out: "Everybody plunders; everybody robs me! There is but one man in this empire who does not steal!" Here the minister of war bowed low, thinking that those last words applied to him, when the Czar, slapping his own breast with both hands, added: "And that is myself!" Whether our Czar could proclaim the same conclusion since that interesting little corner in gold of his brother-in-law Corbin, it is not for us to decide.

The Emperor Napoleon III received, we believe, to maintain his imperial dignity, pay his court dignitaries, keep up the establishment of the numerous palaces of the crown, from three to four millions of dollars a year, and that is about as much as any crowned head in Europe receives. To this let us add as much again for sinecures or other offices required in a royal establishment. This illustrates the wanton profligacy with which the "effete monarchies" of the old world squander away the money of the dear people. But with the exception of Russia, they permit no one else to squander or plunder it. Defaulters do not flourish there, and are almost unheard of. Yet the extravagant cost of monarchies is often unfavorably contrasted with the economy of republics. Let us look at it for a moment.

We pay our President only $25,000 per annum. But the collectors of internal revenue, whom he appoints, have robbed the people and the government of upwards of twenty millions in the single branch of the administration. Defaulters are found in all the other branches, such numbers that it has ceased to create a sensation, and examples are not wanting of defaulters being promoted, instead of discharged, if they are influential politicians. Every day the public journals disclose new embezzlements. Just the other day, in New York, already so ill-famed, the head of the money order department of the Postoffice was found a defaulter to the amount of $115,000. In Washington, a Colonel and Paymaster is a defaulter upward of half a million. Who ever heard of a Colonel in the British army being a defaulter? The leprosy must reach far and wide, when even military honor is tainted with it.

But it is not defalcations alone that are cheating the people of millions upon millions each year. When we see Federal, State, County and City officials everywhere, who a year or two ago could not obtain credit for a drink and a dinner, rolling in their carriages, driving their fast horses, buying up city lots, farms, brown stone front houses, upon salaries which would hardly support an honest man's family, the question necessarily arises, where does all this sudden wealth come from? Well, besides bribery, blackmailing, compounding felonies and misdemeanors, there is another process, illustrated by one of the transactions of the Ring in New York. A man had a bill of $10,000 against the city, and had presented it in vain for months. He was told by one of the officials, like the unjust steward of the Gospel, to take back his bill and make another of $66,000. He did so, received his $10 000, and the pious officials pocketed the $56 000 difference.—Thus it is that Connolly paid the modest sum of $404,000 for safes, and yet had not one to put his vouchers in to keep them from being stolen.

If it were possible to compute the amounts that are yearly stolen from the Federal government by defalcations, by the collusions and falsified reports of Revenue officers, by fraudulent contracts and from the people directly by informers, by black-mailing, &c.; if to all this we add what has been stolen by State agents, carpet-baggers and scallawags in the matter of Railroad and State bonds, taxes, &c., it would undoubtedly be found that our government costs vastly more than the most splendid monarchy that Europe maintains.

Could the English Republicans only see what injustice, tyranny and oppression exist in this once free Republic, could they realize how completely the spirit of its Constitution has been destroyed, could they fathom the depth of corruption that threatens to engulf it,—if they are honest men, they would infinitely rather

"bear the ills they have
Than fly unto others they know not of."

THE UNAVOIDABLE absence of the Editor of the JOURNAL has prevented an earlier reply to the strictures of the Raleigh *Sentinel* in reference to the publication of the letters of Major HEARNE.

No one can regret more than ourselves dissensions, either personal or political, in the Conservative party, and no one will do more than ourselves to prevent or to heal them, for the simple reason that a house divided against itself cannot stand. A difficulty has arisen, however, and in justice to ourselves we proceed briefly to give its history.

The JOURNAL, at the urgent request of Major HEARNE, published two letters in explanation of the political views of a class of our anti-Radical fellow-citizens, and in vindication of their recent political course. These letters referred offensively to no individual by name, and were accompanied by Editorial replies, which we re-publish elsewhere, because so long a time has elapsed since their perusal by our readers.

In one of these letters was the following charge:

"A leading Whig Editor has for more than two years almost daily palliated this species of crime, of which he is a promoter and abettor, and has steadily apologized for these Ku-Klux criminals, of whose band he is a member, and among whose Klans he is in authority."

Some ten days thereafter, in the columns of the *Sentinel*, appeared a correspondence between Mr. TURNER, its Editor, and one A. C. Murdock, Esq., of Hillsboro, in which Mr. TURNER, fixing upon himself the charge against the "leading Whig Editor, &c.," arraigns the JOURNAL for publishing a slander against himself. In response thereto, the JOURNAL of the 21 of September, after disclaiming, in the plainest possible terms, any intention to reflect upon, or to show discourtesy to, Mr. TURNER, proceeded to justify its course.

On the 13th of September the *Sentinel* prolonged the controversy in an editorial, taking special exception to the following, which purports to be an extract from the JOURNAL of the 21 of September.

"Whether it be a slander or not, the *Journal* does not know. Major Hearne, an editor and a respectable gentlemen, asserts that Mr. Turner belonged to the Ku-Klux. Mr. Turner, also an editor and a respectable gentleman, denies the statement. The *Journal* cannot undertake to decide what is purely a question of veracity between two gentlemen."

By reference to the JOURNAL editorial of that date, published elsewhere, as is also that of the *Sentinel*, it will be seen that the word "respectable" has been substituted for the word *responsible*, which was the word used by us. Without intending to charge that the substitution was intentionally or even consciously made by the Editor of the *Sentinel*, we submit that it is a material alteration, and for this reason:

It is admitted there must be responsibility somewhere for everything appearing in the columns of a newspaper. If an article appears editorially or anonymously, or over the name of an *irresponsible* man, the Editor is clearly responsible. But if an article appears over the signature of a well-known man, who stands before the world responsible for his words and deeds, the Editor has satisfied the requirement of the law demanding responsibility for every article appearing in his paper, and parties aggrieved must seek satisfaction from the writer of the article and not from the Editor of the paper.—This is too plain and too well understood to leave room for argument. Custom and common-sense have long ago established this as a part of the Code Editorial.

Recognizing the obligation of this law, the JOURNAL designedly used the word *responsible*, in order briefly and prominently, though incidentally, to bring forward the fact that it had complied with the requirement of the Editorial law, and also to suggest, as delicately as possible, that an issue of veracity between two gentlemen should be settled by themselves, rather than by a third party. We think, therefore, the substitution of the word "respectable" for the word *responsible* is a material alteration, however unintentionally made, and that it tends to give an incorrect idea of the position of the JOURNAL.

This is briefly the history and status of the difficulty between the *Sentinel* and the JOURNAL.

We repeat that Editorial law gave the JOURNAL the right to publish Major HEARNE's letters, and that editorial courtesy and custom demanded the exercise of that right at the request of Major HEARNE, unless the *Sentinel* can show that he was not an Editor or a responsible man.—When the *Sentinel* shows either of these we will be prepared to admit we were in error—not until then.

But beyond this question of Editorial law and custom there lies another, regarded as of far greater importance by thinking men, which we now proceed to state, and in stating to develop more fully the chief reason for the publication of these letters.

The only ground upon which it can be sought, with any show of reason, to debar the class of men to which Major HEARNE belongs from editorial courtesies in the columns of a Conservative paper, is that they are political enemies. This brings up the question, are they to be treated by us as political enemies? Their sole act of political hostility, as far as we know, consists in having opposed the late call for a Convention on the ground of its unconstitutionality.

We deny emphatically that this is sufficient evidence on which to denounce men as Radicals. There never was any convention of the Conservative party requiring its members to support the call. It is true that Conservatives very generally voted for Convention, but it is true, also, that prominent Conservatives, good lawyers and intelligent, patriotic men in various parts of the State, denied the constitutionality of the proposed call and doubted its expediency. As we understand the matter the point at which Conservatives aimed was to effect certain changes in the Constitution. The Convention mode was one way, and the cheapest and most expeditious one to accomplish the desired end, and as such was urged by its advocates for adoption by the people. It was never otherwise regarded than as a means and as subordinate to the end. The people, however, for reasons that to them seemed sufficient, decided against the Convention mode, and Conservatives, keeping the same end steadily in view, to wit: to change the Constitution, propose to accomplish it by the next most speedy and economical mode, to wit: Legislative enactment. This we understand to be the true status of Conservatives and of the Conservative party in reference to this matter.

Now the class of men with whom Major HEARNE acted in the late canvass, though they opposed Convention, yet claim to be also opposed to Radicalism, and unless we propose to drive them off from us in the next contest with Radicalism, soon to be inaugurated, it was manifest policy to publish the letters.

It is sheer folly for Conservatives to assert that every man who opposed Convention is a Radical. To do so is to admit that the party has met an overwhelming defeat and is now in a hopeless minority.

It is our policy to gather into our fold, rather than to drive out—to open the door, rather than to shut it, and only as we pursue the one course or the other will we stand or fall. Believing this, we felt bound, when opportunity offered, as far as lay in our power, to give proper shape and direction to the policy of the party. If, in thus following the dictates of our judgment, we come in collision with the *Sentinel*, we shall exceedingly regret the fact. We cannot, however, certainly we cannot at this juncture, see the expediency of proscription and intolerance. If the policy here advocated by the JOURNAL had been pursued the Hon. LEWIS HANES, late Editor of the *Old North State*, would have been deprived of one of the principal excuses given for his recent political apostacy.

As to anything of a personal nature there may be in this matter, we have only to say: The relations of an Editor to the party, of which his paper is one of the acknowledged exponents, demand imperatively of him a scrupulous avoidance of everything tending to destroy harmony or to produce discord in its ranks.

Fully impressed with the weight of this obligation, and fixed in his determination to pursue the course his judgment tells him is wise and prudent, it is the purpose of the Editor of the JOURNAL to make it appear upon the record, in the event trouble does come, that he has done everything in his power to avoid it, and that the responsibility for dissension and division and consequent defeat does not rest upon his shoulders. When forbearance ceases to be a virtue whatever course may be proper in the premises will be pursued. We feel sure Conservatives will appreciate our purpose to preserve and to restore the unity and harmony of the party, and approve our efforts to give proper shape to its policy.

The Mount Cenis Tunnel.

The correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphed to that paper on Saturday that he had traversed the Mount Cenis Tunnel in thirty-eight minutes; that the air in the tunnel was excellent; the rails perfectly level, and that the entire work had been admirably done. So the Alps have at last been pierced, and science has put into the shade and rendered for ever unnecessary such exploits as those which gave glory to a Hannibal and a Napoleon. The Pacific Railroad, the Suez Canal and the Mount Cenis Tunnel, these have been the great engineering works of the age.—Science, commerce and religion moving hand in hand, the promise is that the world will be conquered after a very different fashion from that contemplated by Napoleon or Cæsar or Alexander.

THE WOMAN movement seems to be assuming something like formidable proportions. It appears to have originated in a league between Theodore Tilton, the most shameless of men, and Victoria C. Woodhull, the most shameless of women.

A Chance for Our Breadstuffs.

European telegrams represent that the wheat crop in Great Britain is disastrously deficient. We learn also that the crop in France is much below the average, though that of the oats, rye and other cereals is pretty good. In the case of the British crop the dificiency arises chiefly from an unfavorable season. In France it is the result of the war and interruption of agricultural industry. Unfortunate as this is for the people of these countries it will be an advantage to the United States, for there will be a greater demand for our breadstuffs. Happily we have enough to supply the wants abroad and to spare.

Shame Has No Blush.

Mr. Attorney General Akerman left Washington City, checked through for Atlanta, Ga., but, somehow, he has since turned up in Raleigh, where he is now assisting in one of the greatest historical epitomes known to the people of this country.

Over one hundred peaceful men are dragged from their homes and carried to Raleigh for trial, on charges preferred, in many instances, by negroes and irresponsible white men, worse than negroes.

Over one thousand people are taken from their labors and forced two hundred miles to testify in cases in which the Radical party are the prosecutors and the white men of North Carolina the defendants.

There is not a town, village or hamlet in North Carolina, in which civil law cannot shield itself, and where the presence of Federal soldiery is not an invasion.

We thank Mr. Grant and Mr. Akerman for this, as we thanked Mr. Holden for the last, invasion of the State, and we tell them that they are helping to bury Radicalism so deep that the hands of posterity will never be able to unearth it.

The following editoral appeared in the JOURNAL on the 18th of August *in reply* to the letter of Major HEARNE:

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

We publish a letter from Major WILLIAM A. HEARNE, late editor-in-chief of the Raleigh *Telegram*, in vindication of the recent political course of those Democrats who opposed the call of the Convention. While we cannot admit the justice of their course, we certainly have no quarrel to make with them. Our differences ended with the election. We cannot but think that their course was inimical to the best interests of the State, which are paramount, and has proved a serious blow to the integrity of the party. We certainly have not charged, nor do we believe, that those Democrats who opposed Convention upon the grounds of its unconstitutionality have any sympathy with the Radical party. On the other hand, we have regard for those who refused to go with their political friends, being honestly satisfied that they were violating the most sacred principles of our system of government. The defeat of the Convention, and the renewed life thereby given to Radicalism in the State, will, however, enable the people of North Carolina to discover those who were actuated by a high and honorable sense of duty, and those who, on the other hand, were seeking after the "flesh pots."

Nor can we agree with our correspondent in regard to his imagined conflict between Democrats and Conservatives. Whigs and Democrats, as lines of party distinction were obliterated North by the flood of Abolitionism which swept over that section upon the election of Lincoln, and at the South by the war of invasion from the North. Since then we have not known any distinction between them. We see BROOKS, FILLMORE, ADAMS, CAMPBELL, at the North—SHARKEY, GRAHAM, JENKINS, at the South—among the most trusted leaders of the National Democratic party.

It is true that in North Carolina, in the distribution of offices, those who were formerly Whigs have got the lion's share. Even if this was the result of a digested plan, which we do not believe, it could not weaken our opposition to Radicalism. Nay, if none but old line Whigs were to be elected to office during the next century, it would not lessen our hatred of the party which has brought ruin upon our State, and humiliation upon our people. Our political principles have a surer and stronger foundation than this. We can never join a party, or respect those who do, whose whole object is to band ignorance and vice against the virture and integrity of the State. *There has been no North Carolinian of prominence to ally himself with the Radical party who did not do so for the certainty or the hope of personal aggrandizement—or dinarily to be obtained through practices at once dishonorable and criminal.* This is a sweeping charge, but it is true to the letter, and we appeal to the record. From the chief criminal Holden to the lowest of the Confederate deserters who fill hundreds of minor offices, all have been influenced by the same fell purpose. The motives which actuate the political conduct of Mr. Phillips are not a whit more honorable than those which have placed in official position the cowardly deserter who murdered the gallant and chivalrous MALLETT; nor are the partisans and admirers of the one more intelligent and elevated, or more devoted than are those of the other. Their political popularity and success arise from the same causes and depend upon the same results.

We are second to none in our adherence to Democratic principles. We have seen with regret the growing jealousy in North Carolina between Conservatives who were formerly political opponents.—We believe there has not been an equal distribution of offices. Yet we are not prepared to give up our political organization, certainly not when Radicalism, if not triumphant, is bold and defiant. When we whip and destroy the common enemy it will be time to settle our family quarrels. We must organize for the two campaigns of next year. Democrats who voted for or against Convention, and Republicans who grow weary and sick of the corruptions of their own party, all true sons of the State, must unite, to save North Carolina and the Federal Union. We have our preferences for Governor and President. We stand prepared to support and work for the nominees. We shall not inquire in regard to their past political history. We shall demand that they be capable—that they be honest—that they be opposed to Radicalism.

On the 25th August the following editorial accompanied Major Hearne's second letter published in the JOURNAL:

The General who, in the face of the enemy, with the prestige of defeat against him, should withdraw a large portion of his troops for a distant and unimportant operation, would be court-martialed for his crime, after being whipped for his stupidity. In both punishments he would but meet with his deserts.

Our readers will remember the shock which the Democratic Conservative portion of the country experienced, when, on the eve of the last Presidential election, the New York *World* gravely proposed to withdraw one of our candidates and substitute another in his stead. Those of us who did not suspect open treachery were amazed at the stupidity of the proposition.

Not less criminal and fatuitous than either or both of these two instances,—the one suppositious, the other real,—is the suggestion to sacrifice, for the sake of a mere party *name* or shibboleth, the integrity, the efficacy and the success of the present organized opposition to Radicalism.

Not less silly and suicidal would be an unwillingness, on the part of some, to unite in a common effort to rid a neighborhood of a gang of pounderers and thieves, because, forsooth, a few who were once old Whigs, or a few who were once old Democrats, were of the number so engaged!

As we have heretofore had occasion to remark—and as our readers well know, without such a protestation—we yield to no one in our pride in the ancient conquests of the Democracy and in our devotion to its time-honored principles. But there are other things we cannot forget.—We cannot forget that when the act of North Carolina in severing its Federal bonds on the 20th of May, 1861, virtually obliterated all former party lines and antipathies, BRANCH and VANCE, STOKES and CHAMP. DAVIS, FISHER and CRUMPLER, GORDON and COWAN, SHAW and MCRAE, RUFFIN and FERRBEE, AVERY and PURDIE, and a host of others, of theretofore antagonistic political sentiments, made common cause on common fields of blood and glory. We cannot forget that, when "this cruel war was over," *all* our fortunes were involved in one common ruin. We cannot forget the common sympathies and common sufferings of that hour of defeat and of gloom. We cannot forget the common warfare, which, with elbow touching elbow, and indignant heart responsive to indignant heart, we, the men of different former political creeds, have since waged against the vindictive and cormorant crew of unprincipled pirates who have laughed at our calamity and gloated over our miseries. We cannot ignore the fact that in union there still is strength, and that divided councils will inevitably bring disaster and overthrow.

Feeling all this, and knowing all this, we should despise ourselves if, through attachment for an ancient name, (in which no one surpasses us) or because promotion has ceased in a somewhat lavish degree—the result of accident, rather than design, as we believe—to those who *once* professed a different faith (though we may sometimes, perhaps, have been disposed to think a little harshly of it)—we say that we should despise ourselves, if for *such* considerations, we could slacken pace or experience less of determination against the mercenary and malignant foe, whose continued success will be the knell of all that we hold dear.

Is he honest, is he true, is he competent, is he opposed to Radicalism, is he the nominee of the present organization with which we act? That is all we ask or desire, and we are ready to shiver lances for such.

The following editorial from the JOURNAL of September 21, explains itself:

We should pass by unnoticed the correspondence published in the Raleigh *Sentinel*, between the Editor and A. C. Murdock, Esq., of Hillsboro, did not Mr. TURNER arraign the JOURNAL for "publishing a slander" in permitting Major HEARNE, over his own name, a place in its columns to explain his position in regard to the late campaign in this State. We should not care for the injustice done us in the correspondence and the editorial introductory in creating the impression that the JOURNAL was attempting to divide the Whigs and Democrats, and that we were among those Democrats who had "thrown down the gauntlet" at the feet of his correspondent and other old Whigs of the State. Our course is too well known for us to fear that such misrepresentations would possibly do us the least injury. No paper in the State has labored more faithfully and successfully to blot out old party distinctions and prejudices than the JOURNAL, and we venture the opinion that among no other class of persons in North Carolina are these old distinctions more thoroughly blotted out and forgotten than among the friends and patrons of the JOURNAL. We do not think there is one old Whig in this entire section of the State, although he may be as immovable in his whiggery as the *Sentinel* represents Mr. Murdock to be, who will find fault with the JOURNAL in regard to its course towards those who were formerly Whigs.

From the day we began a personal canvass of Edgecombe and Wilson counties in favor of the Election of Governor WORTH in 1865, to the close of the polls on the 31 of August last, when we ended our labors on the stump and in the *sanctum* for Colonel COWAN, we have been actively working for the political advancement of gentlemen who were formerly old Whigs.—Nor do we intend to cease in well doing. We shall not in the future inquire into, or care for, the past political creed of our party nominees. We shall only demand competent and honest men. But our recent articles upon this very subject, and our late defence of the administration of ex Governor WORTH against the charges preferred by General CLINGMAN—charges, too, made in no spirit of unfriendliness,—are too fresh in the minds of our readers to require a repetition of our views upon these matters.

So far as Mr. TURNER is concerned personally, we intended no discourtesy in puolishing the letter of Major HEARNE. If there was any seeming discourtesy to him because he was an editor, the discourtesy to Major HEARNE in refusing to publish a card with his name signed thereto would have been greater, he also being an editor, and at the time without a paper of his own—the more so as we had a few weeks previously refused to publish a similar article without his name, even though there would be no doubt as to its paternity. Although the JOURNAL and Mr. HEARNE differed on the Convention question, it did not deprive him of the courtesy due him as an editor. We fear the mistake Mr. TURNER makes is that he either regards himself as the only editor in the State, or that he occupies such a position in the party or in North Carolina that the JOURNAL is precluded from publishing cards over their own signatures from responsible gentlemen and editors when their views or feelings do not coincide with his. The JOURNAL does not approve or advocate proscription; certainly it does not admit the authority of any body, short of a party Convention, to prescribe what is orthodox and what is heterodox. Major HEARNE is a gentleman and responsible for what he publishes, and as an act of editorial courtesy the JOURNAL could do no less than publish the letter for Mr. HEARNE, although he did not agree with the *Sentinel* or the JOURNAL on the Convention question. We do not recognize Mr. TURNER's right to proscribe Major HEARNE any more than we recognize Major HEARNE's right to proscribe Mr. TURNER.

The JOURNAL is arraigned for "publishing a slander." Whether it be a slander or not the JOURNAL does not know. Major HEARNE, an editor and a responsible gentleman, asserts that Mr. TURNER belonged to the Ku Klux. Mr. TURNER, also an editor and responsible gentleman, denies the statement. The JOURNAL cannot undertake to decide what is purely a question of veracity between two gentlemen. The JOURNAL may think Major HEARNE more prudent and discreet as an editor than Mr. TURNER, or it may not.—But this is a question not meet for discussion. Both gentlemen, according to the Code Editorial, have a right to expect certain courtesies from the JOURNAL, and they shall receive them, share and share alike, so long as we conduct this paper.—Because Mr. TURNER and Major HEARNE do not agree in opinion; because the *Sentinel* and the *Telegram* were at variance is not sufficient reason to exclude Major HEARNE from the columns of the JOURNAL when he has no paper of his own.

The *Sentinel*, like the rest of us, needs to learn the lesson of charity and tolerance. We all need to have the mantle of charity thrown over our errors of judgment and errors of heart. The *Sentinel* is not exempt from the common lot of editors and of humanity.

While confessing our own short comings and weaknesses, we do not choose to be lectured either editorially in the *Sentinel*, or by Mr. TURNER in his own columns over his own signature. This much we have said in all charity and good will.

On the 13th of September the *Sentinel* replied as follows:

We shall make no apology for alluding to a matter personal to ourself, nor shall we seek to prolong a personal quarrel with those who seem anxious for it. Major Hearne might have expected us to remain silent under his false charges, for we have done so for two years. Well and silently have we withstood his fierce resentment and also attacks. Our silence has made him implacable, and he declared in the *Telegram* that nothing but eternity should settle the difference between us.

We never invite or provoke our allies and friends into personal quarrels. We have had some "bouts" with the radical enemy; they would rob and steal, and we would tell them of it. We were in hopes to confine our personalities entirely to radicals, and when they would cease their public robbery and oppression we would cease to tell of it, and ultimately cease personalities with them. In this reasonable hope we have been disappointed.

[Here follows a lengthy extract from Maj. HEARNE's first letter. Its purport will be sufficiently understood from the quotations and references in this article:]

We are charged directly, though not by name—and Major Engelhard admits we are the person alluded to—as belonging to a murderous, scourging, desolating organization in the political interest of the conservative party. Mr. Hearne asserts this of his own knowledge, for he says, "originally a member of this organization myself, I know what I say, when I write about the ku klux and their connection." We were entirely at a loss to see the cause, justice or necessity for the publication of this calumny, so far as Major Engelhard was concerned. We replied to it in temper and terms of moderation which should have called forth the commendation of Ashley, Brewer, Sol Pool or Hon. Lewis Hanes, or any man of the moderation school. We, however, had enough old Adam and resentment in us to say, with as little offence as possible, that Major Engelhard had published a slander upon us; and we denied belonging at any time to any secret organization, whether Masons, Odd Fellows, Kuklux, Red Strings or Leagues. This brought a long reply from Major Engelhard, in which he attempts to justify himself, and by a deceitful ambiguity to sustain his friend Hearne in his charge that we are engaged with, and a member of, a band of house burners and murderers to which he, (Hearne,) by way of establishing his charge against us, says he at one time belonged.

Major Engelhard, in the *Journal* of the 2d of September, says he would have been silent if "Mr. Turner had not arraigned the *Journal* for publishing a *slander*, in permitting Maj. Hearne, over his own name, a place in its columns, to explain his position in regard to the late campaign in this State." He adds, "the *Journal* is arraigned for publishing a slander," and says, "whether it be a slander or not, the *Journal* does not know. Major Hearne an editor and a respectable gentleman asserts that Mr. Turner belonged to the Ku Klux. Mr. Turner, also an editor and a respectable gentleman, denies the statement. The *Journal* cannot undertake to decide what is purely a question of veracity between two gentlemen." Major Engelhard concludes by saying he "does not choose to be lectured by the SENTINEL."

For Maj. Engelhard to suppose that such charges and sly insinuations as to our character for truth would not be replied to was to look for quiet submission and passive obedience on our part which we have not been able to practice after two weeks trial.

Disinterested friendship! We acknowledge there can be no more pleasing exercise of the heart and mind than the cultivation of friendship. The Greek philosophers of old forbid their disciples entering into any strong attachments because they were so apt to involve the parties making them in difficulties for their friend. The Major has not read recently the Greek classics on friendship, or he would not have entered with such unseemly ardor into the personal concerns and animosities of his friend Hearne. He would have known there was danger in it for which the all-atoning name of friendship could not atone or make amends.—We never complained that he allowed his friend to explain and define his position; but we complained, with just ground for it, that our character should be assailed through the columns of the *Journal*, professing friendship at the same time. We do not understand the Major's new school of friendship, which allows one friend to assail 50,000 other friends as murderers and assassins, and to asperse our character without being allowed to denounce it as a slander, and, we will now add, wholly false and without a shadow of foundation, so far as concerns us individually. Nor do we understand by what standard Major Engelhard measures the integrity of men. The charge is directly made, as of Major Hearne's own knowledge, that we belong to a band of assassins and house burners. Major E. does not express a doubt as to its truth. It is as incumbent on him to make it good, as it is on his friend. If true, it is easily proven, and Major Engelhard will then stand excused by our mutual friends for having made the publication. As to lecturing him, we did not essay to do so; and if we did, he has no friend in the State, save Major Hearne, who would not say he deserved condemnation and rebuke rather than a simple lecture.

We shall form with all whigs and democrats and march against the common enemy of both, feeling only a sensation of disgust at the effrontery and hardihood of one of the Majors and profound astonishment at the artifices of the other who seeks to impress the public with the truth of his friend's false statements, by holding him up to the public as one whose word and character for truth is as good as our own. We are conscious that nothing they can say or do will injure us in public estimation.

A Question of International Law—The Rebel Ram Atlanta to be Paid For.

A case involving the rights of Ambassadors under international law will shortly be presented to the State Department.—The decision of the United States will be probably called for to confirm established precedents on the laws of contracts between a citizen of the United States and a Foreign Power. Mr. Sidney Oakesmith, on the 5th day of August, 1869, contracted with the Haytien Government, then under the Presidency of Sylvain Salnave, for the sale and delivery of an iron clad called the Atlanta. The sum to be paid was $150,000 in gold or coffee; $50,000 in gold to be paid on the complete equipment and armament of the vessel, and the balance to be paid within a certain specified time, either in coffee or gold, according to the option of the Haytien Government, and $49,404 58 was paid on account of the contract, and the vessel was, at the request and demand of Mr. Tate, the then Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington of the Hytien Government on the 3d of December 1869, at Philadelphia, he (Mr. Tate) signing the necessary receipt therefor and in which he was joined by Admiral Elms, the admiral commanding the said ram Atlanta. The Atlanta sailed from the port of Philadelphia on the 6th day of December, 1869, with her officers and crew, and under the Haytien flag, to carry out the strife then pending with Salnave and Seget. The Atlanta, from the day of her departure from our shores, has never been heard of. Salnave has fallen, and Nessage Seget, now President of the Haytien Republic, is called on to pay this little bill, amounting to $100 595 42. The law of nations declares the liability of the present Government of Hayti to pay the amount. From the date of the restoration, and during the numerous revolutions in France that have uprooted so many forms of government, the contracts made by all prior governments have been recognized and faithfully performed. Under these precedents, an effort will be made to enforce the payment of the amount contracted for.

To Every Soldier who Worthily Wore the Gray.

The first Confederate soldier killed in the war between the States was Henry Wyatt, of North Carolina, who fell at Bethel, and is buried in Hollywood cemetery, at Richmond, Va. A brief inscription on his tombstone, telling the eventful history attracts the attention of every visitor to the cemetery, and on Memorial Day no Confederate grave is more lavishly decorated than that of young Wyatt. The dead son is remembered and honored, while the living father is neglected or forgotten.

John Wyatt, the father of Henry Wyatt is now in the poor house in Pitt county, N. C. The boy, who would have been the prop of his old age, shed his blood for us in the first battle of the war, and it rests with his surviving comrades to save the patriot father from far her humiliation.—A trifling contribution from the Confederate soldiers will make the venerable old man comfortable for the rest of his days, and we sincerely hope that every Southerner who wore the gray with honor will send a few pence for the father of Henry Wyatt, to Capt. W. J. McKerall, of Marion, S. C., who has kindly volunteered to forward all these donations to their destination. Those who prefer so doing may send their donations to the editor of the News, who will cheerfully take them in charge and hand them to Capt. McKerall.

Charleston, S. C., *News*.

The Rice Crop.

The Georgetown (S. C.) Times, of the 14th instant, has the following:

We last week mentioned that the rice harvest was interrupted by a rain, which commenced on the Tuesday before. We are sorry to say that the rain continued with high winds from the East and North-east until last Monday, rendering it out of the question to either cut or handle rice. This must necessarily cause damage and serious loss to the planter. The rice birds too are doing incalculable damage to the crops. They are in larger numbers than have been seen for years, and attack as readily the well matured rice as that in milk. All of these things contribute to shorten the crop, which would without these causes have been short enough any how.

Truly, the rice planter has had a hard time of it.

Which Shall It Be?

A rich man, who had no children, proposed to his poor neighbor, who had seven, to take one of them, and promised, if the parents would consent, that he would give them property enough to make themselves and their other six children comfortable for life.

Which shall it be? Which shall it be?
I looked at John—John looked at me,
And when I found that I must speak,
My voice seemed strangely low and weak.
"Tell me again what Robert said;"
And then I, listening, bent my head.
This is his letter:

"I will give
A house and land while you shall live,
If in return, from one your seven,
One child to me for aye is given."
I looked at John's old garments worn;
I thought of all that he had borne
Of poverty, and work and care,
Which I, though willing, could not share;
I thought of seven young mouths to feed,
Of seven little children's need,
And then of this.

"Come, John," said I,
"We'll choose among them as they lie
Asleep" So, walking hand to hand,
Dear John and I surveyed our band.
First to the cradle lightly stepped,
Where Lillias, baby slept.
Softly the father stooped to lay
His rough hand down in a loving way,
When dream or whisper made her stir,
And huskily he said, "Not her!"

We stooped beside the trundle bed,
And one long ray of lamplight shed
Athwart the boyish faces there,
In sleep so beautiful and fair,
I saw on James' rough red cheek
A tear undried. Ere John could speak,
"He's but a baby, too," said I,
And kissed him as we hurried by;
Pale, patient Robbie's angel face
Still, in his sleep bore suffering's trace—
"No, for a thousand crowns, not him."
He whispered, while our eyes were dim.

Poor Dick! bad Dick! our wayward son—
Turbulent, restless, idle one
Could he be spared? Nay; He who gave
Bade us befriend him to the grave;
Only a mother's heart could be
Patient enough for such as he.
"And so," said John, "I would not dare
To take him from her bedside prayer."

Then stole we softly up above,
And knelt by Mary, child of love,
"Perhaps for her 'twould better be,"
I said to John. Quite silently
He lifted up a curl that lay
Across her cheek in wilful way,
And shook his head. "Nay, love, not thee
The while my heart beat audibly.

Only one more, our eldest lad,
Trusty and truthful, good and glad—
So like his father. "No, John, no:
I cannot, will not, let him go."
And so we wrote in courteous way,
We could not give one child away,
And afterward toil lighter seemed.
Thinking of that of which we dreamed,
Happy in truth that not one face
Was missed from its accustomed place;
Thankful to work for all the seven,
Trusting the rest to One in Heaven.

Denver has a vigilance committee.

STATE NEWS.

said that there is a white man in the nsboro' jail that can hold molten lead is mouth until it cools without exencing any pain whatever.

OME TO THEMSELVES.—The Southern s says: We have received several letlately, from North Carolinians, some the far West and some from the far h, saying that they had made a mis- in leaving the good old North State.

me sacrilegious wretch or wretches on lay night entered St. Augustine ch (colored Episcopal) in this city, stole therefrom a surplice, organ r, clock, and a kerosene lamp.—Ral. inel.

ys the Newbern Journal of Commerce: earn that Hon. C. C. Clark, President e Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, has called a meeting of Directors of that road, to be held in city on Friday, 29th inst.

e Asheville Citizen says: Considera- excitement exists in Cherokee county ccount of the discovery of a rich vein ver. If the reports that reach us be Mexico, Colorado and California are here.

o prisoners, one white and the other ed, escaped from the Green county on Sunday morning of last week, but pursued and recaptured. The negro fired upon by the sheriff and was dly injured that he died on the folg Tuesday.

e Raleigh Sentinel says: Rev. Father amara, pastor St. John's (Catholic) ch, in this city, is, we learn, about to ish a pamphlet in reply to a treatise "Infant Baptism," recently pub d by Rev. Dr. Pritchard, pastor of Baptist church, of this city.

e Rockingham Observer has been fad by a friend with an extract from a r, recently received from an intelligent eman in Wilmington, in which writer states that he learns from Mr. ly, the President of the Company, the necessary financial arrangements been made, by which the completion e road is secured.

IE KUKLUX TRIALS.—At 12½ o'clock erday the government closed the testiy in the case of R. A. Shotwell and rs, and the counsel for the defence nounced that they would introduce no ence. The court then took a recess 4 P. M., when the argument comced—Geo. V. Strong, Esq., opening he defence, to be followed by S. F. lips, Esq., and then Hon. T. C. Fuller ld close for the defence. We go to s before the conclusion of the argu t.—Ral. Sentinel, 20th.

ORGERY.—On Friday night, H. H. er's, a young man and clerk in the e auditor's office, was arrested by Dep Sheriff Magnin, charged with forgery. ems that Roberts, on or about the 8th ugust, presented a warrant to the surer of the board of education, D. A. kins, purporting to be signed by the tor, Henderson Adams, endorsed by . Allen, treasurer of Anson county, to him (Allen) the sum of $280. For ous reasons the treasurer, D. A. Jenksuspected the whole matter was a ery, and on communicating with Mr. n, ascertained his suspicions to be fulalized, besides other previous irregulies on the part of Roberts had caused to be an object of suspicion to the ers in the treasury department before matter transpired.

n Saturday at noon Roberts had a ring before Justice Whitaker, who, r hearing the testimony in the matter, nd the accused over to the court in the of $1,000. Judge Merrimon appear- or the defence, and Attorney General pp for the State. Up to this writing, erts was still in custody, having failed give the required bond. We did not ice this matter on Saturday in deference to the wishes of some of the friends he accused.—Raleigh Sentinel.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—We learn from liable source the following particulars he melancholy suicide of Mrs. Sarah cett, a very worthy lady residing in tin township, in Alamance county: . Faucett was a lady of great respecta- y and highly esteemed in the neighhood where she resided. She was a ow with one child and lived upon a estate which she owned near Haw er. It had been known for a consid le length of time that she had been pring under great mental excitement, her friends had not thought that she ously contemplated taking her own , although she had frequently assured m that she would. On Monday morn- , the 11th of September, she was missed m her room at a very early hour, and search being made she was found her little son suspended by her neck in outbuilding adjoining the barn—life s extinct, although she was still warm. e neighbors were immediately notified, d the body taken down and carried to house. The coroner was summoned d an inquest held, which elicited some rtling facts in regard to the causes ich impelled her to the rash act. A er was produced written on Tuesday, 5th inst., in which she stated that she d been seduced and ruined by a man by name of John Ireland, that he had acplished his purpose by force and eats, and that she could not survive her s of honor and character, and took her to hide her shame.—Ral. Sentinel.

. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—The case of the S. against R. A. Shotwell and others, m Rutherford, on a charge of "ku-kluxm," was called on Saturday. The whole was consumed in argument on preliminry motions. On the affidavit of F. A. otwell, Calvin Teer and William Tanthat they could not proceed to trial hout certain witnesses, the government mitted the affidavits and they go to al.

Gov. Bragg moved that the court quash e 1st and 3d counts of the indictment, the ground of insufficiency and vague ss. The 3d count he would pass over the present. This motion was argued length by Gov. Bragg and Geo. V. rong, Esq., for the defendants, and Mr. Phillips for the government. The bstance of the argument on this and her motions that followed will appear reafter. The court refused the motion. Gov. Bragg then submitted a motion, hich, in one respect, was a challenge of e array—on the ground of the irregular nner in which it was selected and summoned, and the alleged fact which he fered to prove, if permitted, that it was mposed of at least five-sixths republias—many of them violent partizans—ge numbers of them being selected from unties in which party feeling ran high, d these exclusively republicans.

This motion was argued by Gov. Bragg, r, and Mr. Phillips against, till 2 o'clock m., when the Court took a recess till 5 m., when Mr. Fuller was to aderess the ourt in support of the motion. We will ve hereafter as full reports of the gument on these several motions and of e trial, as our space will admit.

Raleigh Sentinel.

The annual Kehukee Baptist Associaon will be held this year at Lawrence hurch, in Edgecombe county, beginning Saturday, the 30th inst. The Southner says:

"We are requested to announce that inisters and visiting members from orth and South will be met at the Tarboro' Depot on Thursday and Friday proceeding with ample accommodations for carrying them to the Association grounds. The Contentnea Association will be held at the Town Creek Church in Edgecombe the next week."

POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA.—We are under obligations to Hon. Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of Census, for advance sheets of the "Ninth Census of the United States—Statistics of Population." These sheets comprise 299 pages of the "Population Volume of the Ninth Census," and embrace the following tables: No. 1—By States and Territories, as whites, free colored, slave, Chinese, and Indians, in the decades 1870 to 1790, inclusive, No. 2—By counties, as white, &c. 1870 to 1790, inclusive. No. 3—By civil divisions less than counties, as native and foreign, whites and colored, in 1870; and as white and colored in 1860 and 1850. No. 4—General nativity, 1870—1860-1850, and foreign parentage, 1870. In brief, these valuable advance sheets give us the complete census of the United States in its most minute details.

From these sheets we compile the following statement of the census of North Carolina, 1870:

North Carolina ranks 14th of the States in population. New York being highest, or No. 1. In 1790 our State stood No. 3, Virginia and Pennsylvania alone above us being respectively 1 and 2, whilst New York ranked 5th, her population being but 340,120, against 393,751. the population of North Carolina. In 1800, 1810 and 1820, our State ranked No. 4; in 1830, No. 5; in 1840, No. 7; in 1850, No. 10; in 1860, No. 12; and in 1870, as above stated. No 14.

Total population, 1870,		1 071,364
classed as follows:		
White,	678 470	
Colored,	391,650	
Indians,	1,241	
		1,071,361
The aggregate divided as follows:		
Total aggregate population,		1,071,361
Native born,	1,068 332	
Foreign born,	3,029	
One or both parents foreign,	6,464	
Having foreign father,	6,148	
Having foreign mother,	4,644	
Having foreign father and foreign mother,	4,328	
		1,092,945

These figures, except the footing up, we take from Table IV., and it will be seen that they foot up 21 584 more than the aggregate population of the State. There is evidently an error in the classifications last above given, for those of the third class, "having one or both parents foreign" must necessarily be included in the three classes that follow. If this be not s , we are unable to understand the table.—Ral. *Sentinel.*

Southern Railroad Contests.

The railroad meetings which were advertised to take place at different points from Statesville, N. C., to Danville, Va., in the interest of the Dan River and Coal Fields railroads, have been postponed.—The Danville Times tells the reader what it thinks is the matter, to wit:

These meetings were called by friends of the scheme, who expected to receive the aid of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company; but in the meantime a meeting of the board of directors of the road from Charlotte to Statesville was held and its President (Johnson) turned out.—It is generally believed that this was the work of that giant corporation which seems to be extending its iron arms all over the United States, and whose purse is as apparently deep as the sea. We mean the Pennsylvania Central. Thus it appears that if its powerful rival, the Baltimore and Ohio, has any aspirations of reaching down further South by Danville and Statesville, they have been thwarted by the Pennsylvania Central getting in their rear.

"But is the great railroad king Garrett to be balked in that way? and must he abandon his grand idea of securing the rich products of the far South without further contest? No, he is not the man to suffer a rival to walk over the course without a struggle. There is another outlet for him at Danville—a splendid opening—a field scarcely less inviting than that which is secured by the road to Statesville. Let Garrett shake hands with the president of the road from Fayetteville to the coal fields in Chatham county, N. C. Let them build a road from here to Deep River, and it is thought by some, it would penetrate a country equal if not superior to the Valley of the Yadkin. Put your finger on Danville and draw a line to the gulf on Deep River, then go to Fayetteville, and from Fayetteville to Florence, S. C., (80 miles,) and we have the shortest and most direct line between Washington and the entire South. In that way can both these huge bodies be accommodated, and Danville and the whole country benefited."

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20.

The following Southern Railroads will carry delegates to the Commercial Convention which convenes in Baltimore, Monday, Sept. 25, at half rates:

Baltimore & Ohio, Memphis & Charleston, Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington, Mobile & Montgomery, Selma, Rome & Dalton, South & North Alabama, Ohio & Mississippi, Richmond, Fiedmont & Danville, Wilmington & Weldon, Richmond & Petersburg, Petersburg, Orange, Alexandria & Manassas, Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile, Raleigh & Gaston, Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta, Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac, New Orleans, Mobile & Texas, Macon & Western, Vicksburg & Meridian, Mobile & Ohio, Western Alabama.

The Ku-Klux Committee is crippled by having spent all ther money.

The full Ku-klux Committee met to-day, but adjourned until to-morrow, when the sub-Committee will report.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Sep. 20.

It is said that two cases of Asiatic cholera have appeared at Perth, Amboy. Two victims had recently landed from a German emigrant ship.

From Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Sept, 20.

After discharging the avowed polygamist, whereat the Mormon journals are very bitter the United States Judge, McKain, charged the grand jury that: "The crimes of murder, arson, larceny, bigamy, adultery and riot in Utah are the same crimes throughout the Christian dominion. Concluding, he said, it is your duty and mine to enforce the laws, let us do it without fear, favor, affection, prejudice, or the hope of reward.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

VERSAILLES, Sept 20.

The customs and evacuation negotiations have assumed a somewhat grave aspect. The modifications proposed by France are so serious that the whole matter has been referred to Berlin.

M. Thiers makes a demand on Mexico for better guarantees for the faithfulness to the treaty of obligations before renewing her diplomatic relations.

ROME, Sept 20

The anniversary of the occupation of Rome was enthusiastically celebrated to day.

From Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 20.

A shooting affray occurred between Dr. McGraverick and Mr. Thadford, two well known planters, at Shawnestown, Arkansas, in which both parties were mortally wounded. The affair originated in a dispute about hogs.

From Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 20.

Ten to fifteen laborers were buried in the caving of a sewer on Kentucky avenue to-day. Two were taken out alive and one dead. The others can be heard, and will soon be reached.

From Maine.

BANGOR, Sept. 20.

The last rail of the European & North American Railroad, connecting the United States with the maritime provinces of Canada, was laid today.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.

There is perfect calm about the City Hall and the new Court House. Deputy Comptroller Green is in quiet possession.

Treasurer Spinner came on the China to-day.

Requiem and mass to-day for the souls of the Pontificial Zouaves who fell a year ago defending Rome.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.

The losses by a fire in Virginia City, Nevada, will reach three quarters of a million dollars—Four entire blocks of the centre business portion of the town were burned. The fire was by a defective smoke-stack in a planing mill. Many firemen were injured and one killed.

From Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 20.

It is conceded that the majority of the new Congress favors Juarez. No signs of a revolution.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 20.

There were three fever deaths within the last 24 hours. The cool change has had an unfavorable effect upon the sick.

The heaviest individual tax payers in Boston are Augustus Hemenway, who is taxed for $2,731,300; Moses Williams, for $1 781,800; Nathan Matthews; $1,567 800; James M. Beebe, $1,502,490; John L. Gardner, $1 363,000; Isaac Rich, $1,160,000; Geo. Parkman's heirs, $1,159 400; James Parker, $1,151,300; H. Hollis Hunnewell, $1,127.400; Jordan, Marsh & Co, $1.000,000; Faulkner, Kimball & Co., $1,000,000; Geo. Howe, $959,500.

The short skirts for walking costume is to be retained by sensible women.

King Amadeus has gallantly decorated Madame Thiers.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ℔ 32 @ 34		LIME, ℔ boll 0 00 @ 0 00	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.		(From store)	
2nd hand..2 35 @ 2 50		Rockport 1 25 @ 1 30	
New.....2 75 @ 3 00		Rockland 0 00 @ 1 35	
CANDLES, ℔ lb.,		MOLASSES, ℔ gallon,	
Tallow.....18 @ 20		Cuba, hhds. 36 @ 38	
Adamantine. 15 @ 16		do bbls..40 @ 42	
Sperm.....50 @ 55		Sugar house, 20 @ 21	
COFFEE, ℔ lb.,		do bbls..23 @ 26	
Java.....25 @ 30		Syrup, bbls..50 @ 1 00	
Laguayra...20 @ 24		Boo N. O., 80 @ 0 85	
Rio.....18½ @ 22		NAVAL STORES,	
St. Domingo.25 @ 28		Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs	
COTTON, ℔ lb.,		Virgin new 0 00 @ 4 45	
Ord. to Mid'g 13 @ 16		Yellow dip 0 00 @ 3 45	
Strict Mid'g 00 @ 17		Hard.....0 00 @ 2 00	
COTTON BAGGING,		Tar, ℔ bbl. 0 00 @ 2 55	
Gunny, ℔ yd 00 @ 00		Tar, in ordr 2 75 @ 2 80	
Dundee.....00 @ 20		Pitch, City 2 75 @ 3 00	
Flax.....19½ @ 20		Rosin, pale 5 50 @ 7 00	
Double Auc'r 19½ @ 21		do No 1 4 00 @ 5 00	
Rope, ℔ lb... 7 @ 10		do No 2 2 25 @ 2 35	
OATS MEAL,		do No 3 0 00 @ 2 20	
℔ bushel..1 10 @ 1 15		Spirits Turpentine,	
DOMESTICS,		℔ gal..... 00 @44½	
Sheeting,		NAILS, ℔ lb.,	
℔ yard...11 @ 12		Cut.....5 00 @ 5 75	
Yarn, ℔ 5 lb 0 00 @ 1 50		OILS, ℔ gallon,	
FEATHERS,		Sperm....0 00 @ 3 00	
℔ lb.....65 @ 90		Linseed...1 40 @ 1 50	
FISH, ℔ bbl.,		Machinery 1 75 @ 2 00	
Mackerel,		Kerosene...30 @ 33	
No. 1...28 00 @33 00		PEA NUTS, 2 90 @ 3 00	
No. 2...13 00 @15 00		POTATOES,	
No. 3...00 00 @00 00		Sweet, bush 0 00 @ 1 60	
Mullets... 5 50 @ 8 00		Irish, ℔ bbl 3 75 @ 4 00	
Herring.		PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,	
East.....00 @ 9 00		N. C. Bacon	
N.C.roe. 0 00 @12 50		Hams.....16 @ 18	
do cut, 8 00 @10 00		Middlings...12 @ 12½	
do gross, 7 00 @ 8 00		Shoulders...9½@ 10	
Dry Cod, ℔ lb 9 @ 10		Hog round..12 @ 12½	
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern		Western Bacon.	
Family... 7 25 @10 00		(Smoked.)	
Superfine. 5 25 @ 5 50		Hams.....16½ @ 18½	
Fine.....5 00 @ 5 25		Middlings...9½@ 10	
Ex. Super 6 50 @ 6 75		Shoulders...8½ @ 9	
NORTH CAROLINA,		(Dry Salted.)	
Family... 8 25 @ 8 50		Middlings...8½ @ 9	
Superfine. 7 75 @ 8 00		shoulders...7 @ 7½	
GLUE, ℔ lb...15 @ 20		Lard, N O ..15 @ 16	
GUNNY BAGS. 25 @ 28		do North'rn 12 @ 16	
GUANO, Peruvian,		Butter, N. O. 00 @ 30	
Per ton. 00 00 @80 00		do North'rn 33 @ 54	
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,		Cheese.....14 @ 18	
Corn.....0 95 @ 1 05		PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.	
Oats.....75 @ 80		City Mess 0 00 @16 00	
Peas, Cow. 1 10 @ 1 15		Thin " 00 00 @00 00	
Rice, rough 1 25 @ 1 35		Rump....00 00 @14 50	
Carolina.....8½@ 9		ALT. Alum, ℔	
HIDES, ℔ lb.,		bag 2 bushl 50 @ 2 00	
Green.....5 @ 7		Liverpool, sack, ground	
Dry.....14 @ 15		cargo....1 30 @ 1 35	
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.,		from store 1 45 @ 1 50	
Eastern...1 60 @ 1 75		American. 1 35 @ 1 40	
Northern..0 60 @ 1 50		SUGAR, ℔ lb,	
IRON, ℔ lb.,		Porto Rico..11½@ 12	
English, ass'd 8 @ 10		)..... 12½@ 13	
American, ref. 0 @ 10		B..... 13½@ 13¾	
American,		A..... 14 @ 14¼	
sheer.....9 @ 10		Crushed....14½@ 15¼	
Swede.....10 @ 12		SOAP, ℔ lb.	
Hoop,		Northern.... 5½@ 8	
℔ ton. 105 00@110 00		SHINGLES, ℔ M.,	
LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (dom.)		Contract 4 00 @ 5 50	
Whiskey,. 1 25 @ 4 00		Common..2 25 @ 2 5	
Bourbon...2 00 @ 1 00		STAVES, ℔ M.,	
N. E. R.	@ 3 00	W.O. bbl. 00 00 @00	
Gin.....4 00 @ 7 00		R. O. hhd 0 00 @00 00	
Brandy....4 00 @ 9 00		TIMBER, ℔ M.,	
do Apple 1 50 @ 2 75		Shipping. 12 00 @15 00	
do Peach 2 25 @ 3 50		Mill, prime 10 00 @11 00	
LUMBER, River,)		Mill Fair...7 50 @ 8 00	
F'r Bds .15 00 @17 00		Mill, inferior to	
Wide do..12 60 @14 00		ord.....5 00 @ 6 00	
Scantling 10 00 @12 00		TALLOW, lb...11 @ 0 12	

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

September 21, 1871.

TURPENTINE.—The market for this article during the week just passed opened quiet, and sales were made at unchanged figures. On Tuesday, however, owing to the light receipts, yellow dip advanced 25 cents—since then it has ruled quiet, and the market closes weak at $4 for yellow dip and $4 50 for virgin. The receipts and sales for the week have been as follows:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin.
Friday.....	20		$3 75	$4 50
Saturday....	134	$2 60	3 75	4 50
Monday.....	40		3 75	4 50
Tuesday....	276		4 00	
Wednesday..	20	2 60	4 00	4 50
Thursday...	88		4 00	4 50

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Since the close of our last there has been considerable excitement in this article, owing to the small stock on hand and the favorable advices from abroad, and prices as high as 55½ cents per gallon have been obtained. The late rise in the river, which has enabled the steamers to come down, has somewhat enlarged the supply, and the market has been less firm, and sales at a decline have been made. The market closes firm at 54 cents per gallon. The sales for the week have been as follows:

Friday.....	44	casks at	53	cents ℔ gallon.
Do.....	251	"	" 54	" " "
Saturday....	50	"	" 52½	" " "
Do.....	50	"	" 53	" " "
Do.....	200	"	" 55	" " "
Monday....	410	"	" 55	" " "
Do.....	100*	"	" 55½	" " "
Tuesday....	177	"	" 55	" " "
Wednesday..	450	"	" 54	" " "
Thursday...	143	"	" 54	" " "

*Selected casks.

ROSIN—In this article we have no changes of note to make. The lower and medium grades have ruled about the same, and in No. 1 and Pale there has been no change. The receipts by rail have been meagre, and by river only moderate. The sales for the week have been as follows: Friday, 100 bbls at $6a$6 50 for Pale; Saturday, 1,500 bbls at $2 40 for strained; Monday, 38 bbls at $6a$6 50 for Pale; Tuesday, 226 bbls at $2 65 for extra No. 2, $3 50 for low No. 1, $5 55 for No. 1; Wednesday 1,968 bbls at $2 35 for strained, $2 50 for No. 2, $5 50 for No. 1; and $6 50 for Pale.

TAR—Owing to the light receipts and little enquiry, there has been no change in this article since the close of our last review. The receipts have been very light and the price has ruled unchanged, the market opening and closing at $2 15 per bbl.

COTTON.—During the past week there has been a marked increase from day to day in the receipts of this article, and the figures obtained compare favorably with any of the neighboring markets. The sales for the week are as follows: Friday 2 bales at 18 cents, and 104 bales at 19½ cents for middling; Saturday 17 bales at 19 cents, 5 bales at 19½ cents, and 10 bales at 19½ cents; Monday no sales; Tuesday 16 bales at 19 cents, and 182 bales at 18¾ cents; Wednesday 1 bale at 18 cents, and 86 bales at 18½ cents; Thursday 20 bales at 19 cents. We quote ordinary at 16, good ordinary at 18, low middling at 18½, and middling at 19 cents per pound.

IRON BANDS AND TIES for Cotton, sell at 5 to 5½ cents per lb., as in quantity and quality.

EGGS—Are in enquiry, and but few coming in. Bring 25 a 30 cents per dozen by the quantity..

FERTILIZERS—Of nearly all kinds are in fair stock, and at present there is but little business doing. We quote from store as follows: Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island,) $75, 77 a 80; do. do., Guanope $70; Carolina Fertilizer $50; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate $60 a 65; Pacific do. $60 a 65; Wando Guano $70; Patapsco do. $65; Navasso Guano $55, cash, and $65, time; Cape Fear Guano $35, cash, and $45 time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate $60; Lister Bros. Super-phosphate of Lime $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate $52; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone $48; do. do. double refined Poudrette $30; do. do. Nit. Phosphate Lime $60; Berger & Butz's Superphosphate $60; Wilson's Superphosate of Lime $60; Star Soluble Phosphate $52; Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime $48; Land Plaster $10 a $11—all per ton of 2,000 lbs.

FLOUR.—The supply of all grades Northern and Western brands continues fully fair, and prices are unchanged. There is only a small demand from the trade, which is being supplied from store at figures given in table.

BARRELS.—Empty spirit barrels continue to be in good request, and the market is nearly or quite bare, in the absence of receipts worthy of report. We quote from wharf as follows: Second hand country $2 35 a 2 45 as they run, and $2 50 a 2 60 for selected and new; New York, $2 75 for second hand, and $3 10 for new.

BEESWAX—Is dull at 30 cents per lb.

BEEF CATTLE—Are being brought to market sparingly, and there is only a small stock in butchers' hands. A moderate demand exists, and parcels on the hoof sell at 6 to 8 cents per lb., net, as in quality. SHEEP are in small supply, and when brought in are taken at $2 a 2 50 each.

CORN MEAL.—Supply fair, and demand moderate. Sells from the mills at $1 05 a 1 10 per bushel.

GRAIN.—In the article of CORN nothing new has transpired for the week. Receipts are only about 12,000 bushels which came to dealers, and have gone into store. The stock at present on market is fully fair, and a moderate demand exists for jobbing lots. No cargo sales have taken place that we can hear of, in the absence of which we quote nominally at 90 a 95 cents for white. From store sales are being made at 95 cents for mixed, and $1 for white—highest figures including sacks.——OATS—Stock moderate and fully sufficient for the present light enquiry. Sales are making in the retail way from store at 75 to 85 cents per bushel.

——PEAS—Are being brought to market slowly, but the stock in dealers' hands is adequate to meet present demand. We quote cow at $1 10 a 1 15 per bushel by the quantity.——RICE—Carolina is in small supply, and clean sells by the package at 8½a9 cts per lb.

HAY—Is in demand, and the market is very poorly supplied with all kinds. We quote cargo price as nominal at $1 25 a 1 35 for North River, per 100 lbs; Eastern, none in market.

LIME—Is in good stock, and sells in the small way from store at $1 25 to 1 30 per cask.

LUMBER—Shipping is very scarce at present, and but little doing in this article. The city mills are selling cargoes at the following rates:

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargoe rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary as'rtment Cuba cargoes,	$17 00@18 00
" " Hayti cargoes,	18 00@00 00
Full cargo wide Boards,	20 00@25 00
" " flooring boards, rough,	22 00@23 00
Ship Stuff as ℔ specifications,	23 90@24 00
Deals, 3 by 9,	20 00@22 00

MOLASSES—Nearly all descriptions are in good stock, and we report only a small business doing from store at quotations in table.

POTATOES—For Irish there is a fair enquiry, and the market is only moderately supplied.—We quote at $2 75 to 3 50 per bbl. New crop Sweet are in moderate receipt, and sell from carts at $1 00 to 1 25 per bushel.

POULTRY—Is in moderate receipt, and supply fully fair. We quote sales at 20 a 30 cents for chickens, and 30 a 40 cents each for grown fowls.

TIMBER—There is no change of importance to report in this article for the week. No receipts per river, in consequence of the low stage of the water courses, and only a few small lots by rail, which have sold at $13 to 15 per M.—There is a good demand for mill purposes, and receipts would readily command classified figures in table.

PROVISIONS—The bacon market rules about the same as reported for several weeks past.—The stock of sides and shoulders (North Carolina) is quite heavy, for which there is little or no demand, and it is almost impossible to effect sales except in the small way. Hams are very scarce and command ready sale upon receipt. We quote at 9½ a 10 cents for shoulders, 11½ a 12 cents for sides, 12 a 12½ cents for hog round, and 16 a 18 cents per lb for hams, as in quality. *Western* is in good stock, and the market rules quiet. We quote small sales from store at the following figures: Smoked, 8¼ a 8½ cents for shoulders, 9½ a 10 cents for sides, and 14 a 18 cents for hams;—dry salted, 7½ a 7½ cents for shoulders, and 8¼ a 8½ cents for sides.——LARD—North Carolina is scarce and wanted, and would sell at 14 a 15 cents. Northern is in fair stock, and demand light. Sells at 14 to 16 cents per lb.

SALT—Market fairly supplied, and demand only for lots. We quote as selling from store at $1 30 a 1 35 for American, and $1 45 a 1 50 per sack for Liverpool ground.

SHINGLES—Only a light enquiry at present, and small receipts. We quote at $2 75 for Common, and $4 50 a 6 per M. for Contract.

WOOD—Is coming in freely, and sells by the quantity at $2 60 a 3 for pine and ash, and $3 25 a 3 50 per cord for oak.

FREIGHTS—To coastwise ports rule quite firm, vessels being very scarce, though there is only only a moderate quantity of produce offering shipment. See table for last rates paid.

Rates of Freight.

	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	$0 00 @ $0 50	$ 00 @ $ 45
Tar, "	0 00 @ 00 00	00 @ 45
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 75	00 @ 0 80
Rosin, "	60 @ 50	00 @ 45
Cotton, per lb	00 @ ½	@ ¾
Cotton Goods, per bale.	0 00 @ 1 00	00 @ 75
Flaxseed, per bush.	00 @ 15	00 @ 15
Pea Nuts, "	@ 8	08 @ 10
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 60	0 00 @ 40
Tar, "	0 00 @ 60	0 00 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 00	0 00 @ 80
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 60	00 @ 40
Cotton, per bale	0 @ 1 50	00 @ ¾
Cotton Goods, per bale.	0 00 @ 75	0 00 @ 0 75
Pea Nuts, "	00 @ 10	00 @ 12
Lumber,	00 00 @ 8 00	00 00 @ 7 00
TO BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	00 0 @ 0 50	0 00 @ 0 45
Tar, "	00 0 @ 0 50	0 00 @ 0 45
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 90	00 @ 0 75
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 50	00 @ 45
Cotton, per bale	00 @ 2 25	00 @ ¾
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 11	00 @ 00
Lumber,	00 @ 8 00	6 50 @ 7 00
TO BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 0 70
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 0 7
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 1 10
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 70
Cotton, per bale	00 @ 00	00 @ 2 50
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 00 @ 00
Lumber,	00 @ 00	10 00 @ 11 00

Over-doctored.

Without any disrespect to the members of the medical profession, a profession honored by all thinking men, it is only just to say that they are too thick on the ground. The consequence is that the community is doctored over mad. When nature needs only the gentle stimulant and alterative, which has become famous throughout the country as a reliable medicine, under the name of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, she is not infrequently dosed with a dozen prescriptions, all experimental, from the Pharmacopœia. This is an evil, and proves that the practice of medicine is far from being at all times a healing art. At this period of the year, when the fall of the leaf indicates that decay has seized upon the vegetable kingdom, many harassing diseases are prevalent, chief among these may be mentioned intermittent fever and bilious remittent. The exhalations rising from decomposing vegetation, and the heavy dews and fogs, are very apt to generate these complaints. The wisest policy is to protect the system by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at the commencement of the fall. Much suffering may thereby be avoided. But if the disease has already begun, its periodical visitations may readily be checked and broken up by this active, yet harmless, vegetable tonic

But be on your guard against the charlatans who are attempting to palm off, under various names, unwholesome compounds, which they pretend to compare favorably with the great national elixir, which has long since swept more formidable opposition from the field. Bear in mind that every bottle of genuine Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is authenticated by a splendidly engraved label, and a *fac simile* of the sign manual of the firm. Put up in bottles only, and cannot be obtained in bulk.

DIED.

At Coyner's Springs, Va., on the 18th inst., MARY NELSON, youngest daughter of John E. and Athalia Lippitt, aged 2 years and 8 months.

State of North Carolina,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Edwin Reid and Annie Reid, by their Guardian, Edwin A. Keith,
vs.
James H Brown and wife Josephine, *et al.*

The defendants in this case, viz: William Curtis and wife Rebecca, *alias* Rebecca Reid, James H. Brown and wife Josephine, and Napoleon Reid, are summoned to appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court, at his office in the Court House in the city of Wilmington, on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1871, to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs. If the defendants fail to appear at that time the plaintiffs will apply for the relief demanded in the complaint together with the costs of this action.

Given under my hand and seal this the 21st day of September, 1871

J. C. MANN,
Clerk Superior Court.

A. EMPIE, Attorney.
sept 24 36 law6w

SUPERIOR COURT--DUPLIN COUNTY.

John D. Stanford, *et al*, Plaintiff,
vs
A. G. Mosely, Trustee of Spaight Hill, Spaight Hill *et al.*, Defendant.

Order for Service by Publication.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Spaight Hill, is a non-resident of this state—it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, N. C. once a week for six weeks successively, notifying him to appear before the Judge of the Superior Court of Duplin county, at the term to be held in said county at the Court House in Kenansville on the 12th Monday after the 4th Monday in August, 1871, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, a copy of which will be deposited in the office of the Superior Court Clerk of said county.

Given under my hand and seal of office the 18th September, 1871

J. D. SOUTHERLAND,
Clerk Superior Court Duplin county
sept 22 26-w6w

SUPERIOR COURT--DUPLIN COUNTY.

John Smith and John T. Heath, to the use of John Turner, Plaintiffs,
vs.
David C. Basden and Alfred Basden, Defend'ts

Order for Service by Publication,

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, David C. Basden and Alfred Basden, are now residents of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, N. C., once a week for six weeks successively, notifying them to appear before the Judge of the Superior Court of Duplin county at the term to be held in said county on the 12th Monday after the 4th Monday in August, 1871, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, a copy of which will be deposited in the office of the Superior Court Clerk of said county.

Given under my hand and seal of office the 18th of September, 1871.

J. D. OUTHERLAND,
Clerk Superior Court Duplin county
sept 22 36-w6w

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1871.

It is stated that Mehenced Pacha, minister without a portfolio in the Turkish Cabinet, is dead. He should have emigrated to the South and gone into the political business for a year or two, and then he would not have died unhallowed by the possession of a "portfolio."

THE Governor of Texas calls into service for twenty-four days prior to, and during, the coming election, appointed for the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of October next, twenty special police in each county, and orders them to receive $3 per diem as their pay. There being 130 counties, this costs the people $187,200.

THE Richmond *Enquirer*, in discussing the question as to whether the father of the illustrious Beast Butler had been hung for piracies committed on the Gulf coast, concludes by saying that the most astonishing part of the story is not that the father may have been hung—but that the son, at the age of fifty-five or sixty, *has not been*.

THE New York *Tribune*, of Tuesday last, announces that W. W. Holden would that day take editorial charge of the Washington *Chronicle*. There is no other paper in the country more worthy of the honor of being the successor of the Raleigh *Standard* and of being edited by the man who was kicked from the State by the people whom he had wronged and outraged so vilely,

A NORTHERN "REPUBLICAN" cotemporary complains that "it is not respectable to be a Radical down South." Never truer word was spoken. It is not respectable, nor reputable, nor should it be. When it becomes decent or respectable for a man to consort with the thieves and swindlers who have plundered all the States of the South—to prefer affiliation with negroes and imputed scoundrels to that with the best men of the community—to "go back" upon one's own record, and to seek the humiliation of one's neighbors—when these things become respectable, why, then, Radicalism at the South,—or Southern Radicalism,—may put forward its pretensions.

THE United States Government, it would seem, does not hesitate to compound with felony, as well as villainy, whenever the offender is of the straight Radical sect.

The defalcation of Assistant Postmaster Norton, to the amount of $115,000, is an instance in point. The theft having been discovered and proven upon him, he confessed to the charge and offered what he could not well avoid—to make restitution. The New York *Evening Post*, Radical, says: "As the value of his estate alone was more than sufficient to cover the defalcation, no process was issued against him, and it is not likely that he will be prosecuted."

Surely this is but another way of offering a premium on rascality.

The Prejudice of Color.

It is only in the South, as has been demonstrated of late, on more than one occasion, that the colored man can look for nomination to office by his own party. Here their numerical strength in a political canvass is so great that their party allies dare not deny them some small share of the emoluments. These, of course, always go to the whippers-in of the black masses.

But among the loyal Northerners this is not the case. They have forced upon us the negro vote and are willing that he should receive any office within the gift of the Southern people, but, in their county, district and State nominating conventions, they very gently, yet, at the same time, very decidedly, reject his claims. The "prejudice of color" is too great among the loyal masses of the North. They cannot swallow the negro themselves; he is too nauseating to the gentle stomachs of the Northern Radicals, but they blandly advise him to go South and aver their willingness to support him for any nomination that he may receive a little farther off from home.

These things are as true as that the sun shines. The negro cannot get a nomination for the most trivial office from any of the Northern whites, because "the prejudice of color" among his own party friends is so great that they cannot carry such a ticket through any campaign.

Feeding His Sheep.

President GRANT, it appears, has promised the Radical press of the South that they shall be better fed and clothed in future, and that at the expense of the public treasury. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, says:

It is stated by the Southern Republicans who have been recently in conference in this city, that the Journals representing their party in the South are in the future to have more of the fostering care of the administration. The interview with the President at Long Branch, last week, they say, assures that; while one of their number will probably be put in charge of one of the Republican dailies here to represent the interests of the party at the capital. The policy seems to be a part of the presidential programe for the campaign of next year, and it is declared from the same quarter that unless Maryland and Georgia wheel into line, that neither of those States will have a representative in the Cabinet should the party in power be continued after '72.

Railroad Combinations.

There is no knowing where these railroad combinations will extend, nor the influence they are destined to exercise in the future political history of this country. That they are sure to carry with them this influence few will deny.

Among the greatest and most formidable of these combinations may justly be ranked the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, which, says the Philadelphia *Age*, "starting from this city now stretches North to and along the Great Lakes Westward, until it reaches the shores of the Pacific, and South to New Orleans and other points of interest and importance in connection with trade or travel."

The Great European Chess Player—The Emperor's "Gambit."

All chess-players know that the game of chess is always opened by certain moves called the king's gambit, the queen's the knight's gambit, &c.; but of late there has appeared in Europe a very superior player who has introduced a move which may be appropriately named the Emperor's gambit, and by means of which he has won every game that he has played.

His first game was played in the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, in 1863-'64, and resulted in a speedy check-mate of the Emperor of Austria, who, having taken part in the occupation of the Duchies in the hope of getting a slice of them for his pains, found out all at once that he had been pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for the benefit of another party.

The second game was played in 1866, and was won with brilliant success, and in an incredibly short time. It may, in fact, be called a double game. While the Emperor of Austria received a military "Fool's mate" on the field of Sadowa, Bismarck inflicted a diplomatic "Scholar's mate" upon the Emperor of the French in this wise. Luring him with fancies of territorial compensations on the Rhine, he persuaded him to remain a quiescent spectator of the defeat and humiliation of Austria. Had France at that time moved an army on the Rhine to maintain the equilibrium of the European balance, Prussia must have stopped. As soon as that war was over Louis Napoleon found in his turn that he had been pulling chestnuts out of the fire, and instead of realizing his compensations on the Rhine, he was not even permitted to buy Luxemburg from the King of Holland.

Then followed the great match game of 1870, on the French military chess board, which ended in the most complete check-mate known in modern history.

And now follows another, commencing, as usual, with the Emperor's gambit. In this game the first move was made at the Emperor of Russia. It has now come to light that in the early part of this year, Bismarck, our great chess player, feared that Austria might interfere in the great French war. So he began luring the Emperor of Russia with territorial compensations, as he had done Louis Napoleon in 1866. A treaty was concluded with him, which the European papers call the treaty of Versailles. By this treaty, if Austria intervened, Russia was to co-operate with Germany.

Peace was to be concluded upon the following terms: Austria to cede to Germany all Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia and the Duchy of Salzburg; and to Russia the provinces of Gallicia and Dalmatia. These changes being accomplished, Russia was to cede to Germany five seaports on the Baltic. Then the treaty of Paris (the settlement of the Crimean war) was to be regarded as annulled. Russia and Germany would unite for the conquest of the East, and would share their conquests between them.

But lo and behold! As soon as this treaty of Versailles ceases to be desirable the Emperor of Russia is dropped and left out in the cold like Louis Napoleon after Sadowa.

And now another game is on the chess-board. The imperial interviews at Gastein, Ischl and Salzburg, if we believe the recent advices, are to result in a tripartite alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy.—The German provinces of Russia are to be demanded of her to complete the unification of Germany. Austria is to extend her limits to the mouths of the Daunbe and to stop Russian advance in that direction, and Poland is to be reconstructed, under Austrian protection, to act as a further check upon Russia. In the meantime Russia is arming and seeking an alliance with France in view of further contingencies.

How long is Europe to be the chess-board on which these imperial gamblers play their bloody games? The people are the unfortunate pawns who fight the battles and perish in myriads for quarrels in which they have not the most remote interest. How long before the nations perceive that with less cost than one-half the victims of one single battle, they might overthrow those dynasties which sacrifice them ruthlessly to their iniquitous ambitions! The *Internationale* has proclaimed one purpose, which alone will redeem it from many great errors: that of the abolition of standing armies, and consequently of these wars of ambition and conquest.—Hence, is is not surprising to learn that the imperial interview has for one of its objects a plan for the complete suppression of the "*Internationale*." Whether this plan will succeed remains to be seen; but it is more than probable that ideas will be found more difficult to vanquish than armies.

THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY gave birth to a noted usurer by the name of AUDLEY. Interrogated, once, as to the value of an office which he held, he replied: "Some thousands of pounds to any one who wishes to get to Heaven; twice as much to him who does not mind being in Purgatory; but nobody knows what to him who will adventure to go to Hell!" An answer that might be put into the mouths of many office-holders,—most of whom, it may be added, act upon the last mentioned alternative.

HARD work is being done by Speaker Blaine and other men in Maine, to put the present majority for Governor Perham over that of last year. This cannot be honestly done. There has been no substantial gain, when all the circumstances are taken into consideration. The returns of the Legislative elections are not fully reported, but it is supposed that the Democrats gain one Senator and several members of the House.

HON. LEWIS HANES, in the last issue of the "Old North State," formally takes leave of, not only his old readers, but of the Democratic party. It is unnecessary to say that Mr. Hanes' course has been foreshadowed for a long time past, he having been in full fellowship with the Radical opponents of the late Convention question.

Good-bye, Mr. Hanes!

THE Senate of California will be close between the parties, with the chances in favor of a Democratic majority of one.

A RECOUNT of the votes cast at the late election in San Francisco has been ordered, owing to a charge of fraud in the returns.

The Result in Maine.

The following sensible remarks, short and pithy, are extracted from a leading editorial in the Boston *Post*, of Tuesday's date. A house divided against itself cannot stand, and it is worse than useless for the Democratic party of this country to go into the next Presidential campaign unless they are a unit on every plank of the National platform. The *Post* says:

The expectation of an increased Democratic vote in Maine has been fairly realized. The diminution of the Radical strength would likewise have been much more marked if the shadow that was suffered to rest on the Democratic platform had been wholly removed by an unequivocal and resolute declaration for the Amendments, because this would, in the first place, have drawn over to the Democratic side the large body of disaffected Republicans who could not otherwise be moved, and, in the next place, the apathy in that party which at the last excited such alarm and occasioned such exertions would have been converted into active co-operation with the only party that promises eventual extrication from existing evils and abuses. The lesson is brought home with fresh force to the Democrats of Massachusetts and the country, that unless the declaration for the Amendments equally with the Constitution is unreserved and unequivocal, there is no hope in State or nation for carrying the people. It may as well be accepted as a fact to-day as to-morrow. The Maine Convention deemed it wiser to withhold what the event shows would better have been expressed, and therefore the powerful lever was wanting with which to move popular sentiment in the right direction.

Some of the Fruits.

A significant fact was developed at the examination in Goldsboro', last Monday, of the two negroes charged with the burning of the Exchange Hotel, in that place, a few weeks ago. The evidence given in by the two detectives was to the effect that they had confessed to the firing of the building, and that their reason for so doing was that "they feared they would be again thrown into slavery." The testimony to these facts was considered so admissable by the three Radical Justices presiding at the examination, that the negroes were fully committed for trial, the privilege of bail having been refused them.

Does not this fear of again being made a slave remind one wonderfully of certain speeches made by some of our high Radical officials during the last campaign, when one of these openly asserted that, if Convention was carried, the negro would be a slave again in less than six months, and another that, in a like event, they would soon be rebuilding the breastworks between this place and Fort Fisher? And is it not probable that just such teachings as these fired the minds of the Goldsboro' incendiaries?

Such, terrible as it is, is the most charitable view of the case. For the sake of humanity we hope that there may be nothing darker beyond, but it is neither strange nor uncharitable in us to think that all has not been told, and that the ignorant negroes have been made the tools of other and baser men,—men of more intelligence but of even less humanity.

Let those who will pander to the passions of the negro to secure their own political preferment beware, for the even-hand of justice will reach them yet. The intelligent white man who incites the negro to a fiendish deed by the utterance of such base falsehoods is, in the sight of Heaven, and may yet be, in the sight of man, far more worthy of the halter than the miserable victim he has sent to the scaffold and to a final judgment with his soul blackened with one of the foulest crimes known to the justice of this world.

Economy in Selecting Carpets.

In selecting carpets for rooms much used, it is poor economy to buy cheap ones. Ingrain carpets, of close texture, and the three-ply carpets, are best for common use, Brussels carpets do not wear so long as the three-ply ones, because they cannot be turned. Wilton carpets wear badly, and Venetians are good only for halls and stairs.

In selecting colors, avoid those in which there are any black threads; as they are always rotten. The most tasteful carpets are those which are made of various shades of the same color, or of all shades of only two colors; such as brown and yellow, or blue and buff, or salmon and green, or of all shades of green, or of brown.

In laying down carpets, it is a bad practice to put straw under them, as this makes them wear out in spots. Straw matting laid under carpets makes them last much longer, as it is smooth and even, and the dust sifts through it. In buying carpets, always get a few yards over, to allow for waste in matching figures. In cutting carpets, make them three or four inches shorter than the room, to allow for stretching. Begin to cut in the middle of a figure, and it will usually match better.—Many carpets match in two different ways, and care must be taken to get the right one. Sew a carpet on the wrong side, with a double waxed thread, and with the ball stitch. This is done by taking a stitch on the breadth next to you, pointing the needle toward you; and then taking a stitch on the other breadth, pointing the needle from you. Draw the thread tightly, but not so as to pucker. In fitting a breadth to the hearth, cut slits in the right place, and turn the piece under. Bind the whole of the carpet with carpet-binding, nail with tacks, having bits of leather under the heads. To stretch the carpet, use a carpet-fork, which is a long stick, ending with notched tin, like saw teeth. This is put in the edge of the carpet, and pushed by one person, while the nail is driven by another.

Straw matting is best for chambers and summer parlors. The checked, of two colors, is not so good to wear. The best is the cheapest in the end. When washed it should be done with salt water, wiping it dry, but frequent wearing injures it.—Bind matting with cotton binding. Sew breadths together like carpeting. In joining the ends of pieces, ravel out a part and tie the threads together, turning under a little of each piece, and then, laying the ends close, nail them down with nails having kid under their heads.—*Miss Beecher.*

A girl of only 17 years located a farm in Kansas three years ago. The land was perfectly wild and she employed no male help, but her success has been such that on Tuesday last she was offered for her farm a sum ten times the amount she paid for it. She refused the offer and says that in five years more she will retire to the East and live on the interest of her property.

Henry Myers, a clerk, 26 years old, was arrested Tuesday, charged by the Oriental Bank in New York with having obtained $1,100 from it by means of raised checks, after the checks had been certified.

HORRIBLE!

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN ENTIRE FAMILY IN DUPLIN COUNTY—FATHER, MOTHER, SISTER AND BROTHER—FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED—POISON BEING SEARCHED FOR—THE GUILTY PARTIES SUSPECTED, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c

From a gentleman who arrived here yesterday, we learn that an entire family in Faison's township, Sampson county, died very recently, and under such peculiar circumstances, that the neighbors have suspected foul play, and have therefore taken measures to have the matter thoroughly investigated. On the evening of the 6th inst., Mr. Exum Morris, the father of the family, was taken suddenly very ill with burning pains across his stomach. He rapidly grew worse, and expired the next day. On the 9th, Mrs. Macinne Morris, his wife, aged 40, also died, having suffered in a similar manner. On the 11th, a child named Ruth, daughter of the above, and aged only 8 months, was taken ill and died, and on the 13th, Charles, son to the above couple, and aged 4 years, also died.

There were natural grounds for suspicion and the stomachs of the two children were taken out and were yesterday brought to this city and given in charge of Dr. D. M. Buie, for the purpose of making an analysis of their contents.

Mr. Exum was an old and highly respected citizen of Duplin county, and the sudden decase of himself and family has cast a deep gloom over the surrounding section. The neighbors, in general, believe that the entire family were poisoned, and there are strong suspicions, we understand, of those who committed the horrible deed.

The Singular Appearance of the Sun on Thursday—Theory in Explanation.

MR. EDITOR: The peculiar phenomenon observed around the sun Thursday, is one very easily explained by Optics. It is one, however, very rarely seen. The cause of it was a rain cloud which occupied such a position with respect to the sun, and observers here, as to produce a rainbow.—The light of the sun falling upon the globules of water was decomposed as if by a prism, and suffusing refraction and reflection produced the bow. The paler or supplementry bows were produced by those drops of water at a higher altitude above the earth. Clouds, as you know, may not always be composed of water in the globular form, but may be vapor, hail or snow, and moreover, very rarely chance to occupy just the position requisite to produce such a phenomenon. Other instances have been known, in fact, have come under the writer's observation. The bow was a complete circle, because there was no earth to interfere, as is usual when the sun is at a low altitude.

In reference to that other matter, the predicted Tidal Wave—it is such a gross absurdity that it hardly deserves notice. That such a notion or prediction emanated from Agassiz, or any other man of science, is preposterous, or, to say the least, paying a very poor compliment to their scientific attainments. In the first place, such an occurrence depends upon causes which do not admit of any prediction. For instance, a most violent and unprecedented earthquake might cause such a rush of waters from the Equator to the Poles; or if the revolutions of the earth on its axis were to stop, it would most certainly happen. But who can predict either of these causes? No one has ever yet been able to predict the occurrence of an earthquake, nor does anything we know lead us to expect that the revolution of the earth will be stayed for myriads of years to come. K. W.

From Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept 15.

Revenue Supervisors Coswin, Fry, Dutcher and Sutton are consulting with Douglass for the more efficient collection of the tobacco tax.

The following is the official cotton statement: No cotton crop reports purporting to have come from the Department of Agriculture during the past month have been genuine. The items in circulation, often contradictory in tenor, assumed to be official, have had no origin in the statistical data of that office. The returns of August and September include reports from about four hundred cotton growing counties, representing a very large proportion of the cotton area. Those for August point to an average condition of the crop, almost identical with that of the previous year, the average for Alabama and Mississippi being the same as those of Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee being higher, and those of other cotton States lower. The State average of the September report is somewhat lower than those of August, though the principal depreciation occurs in the States which yield a small proportion of the crop, while the reduction is slight in the important districts represented by the States of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. The per centage of the fall condition in the first week of September as averaged from all attainable dates, is thus stated: North Carolina, 82; South Carolina, 80; Georgia, 78; Florida, 75; Alabama, 80; Louisiana, 77; Texas, 81; Arkansas, 95; Tennessee, 93. There are reports of injuries by the boll worm and caterpillar, mainly in Mississippi and Louisiana, but there is no evidence that a general or very serious loss from insects is probable. Rust is common in the Atlantic States, and to some extent on the Gulf coast.—The drought has been injurious in the Carolinas and Texas.

It is thought the reports of the rainfall through the South indicate a fair supply of moisture, the distribution of which has been somewhat more unequal than usual. At one point in Georgia the fall in August was nearly fourteen inches, and in some parts of Florida it amounted to twenty-three inches.

These variable atmospheric conditions have increased the prevalence of rust and caused the destruction of both the leaves and fruit. These drawbacks, though greater than that reported in September of last year, are not sufficiently serious to excite apprehension of a greatly depreciated yield. They are reported each year in some portions of the cotton area. In the record of last year there was considerable complaint of damage to the cotton crop from rust, worms and unfavorable August weather.

These facts do not point to an enlargement of the expectation hitherto indulged. If they are reliable the most favorable season could scarcely bring a crop exceeding three and one third millions of bales. If the graining season should be short or unfavorable, three millions would be a good result, and with a combination of unfavorable circumstances, the product might be still further reduced.

A fire Tuesday at 593 Fulton street, Brooklyn, damaged the carpet ware house of Bailey Bros. to the amount of $15,000, and the children's clothing manufactory of Mrs. Jones $12,000—partly insured.

Charlotte Bronte's husband has married her cousin.

An Interesting Letter from Alleghany Springs.

ALLEGHANY SPRINGS, VA., September 11, 1871.

DEAR JOURNAL:—I almost feel that it is a duty which I owe to suffering humanity, to describe the peculiar properties of the mineral waters of this place; but I am not learned in such matters, and must content myself simply with saying, that, judging from my own experience, and the reports of others, I believe them to be the best dyspeptic waters in America. I do not profess to have any knowledge of their effect on other diseases.

During my sojourn here last season, I entered somewhat minutely, in my letters to the JOURNAL, into a description of the surrounding scenery; I will not now repeat it. In one communication I detailed the incidents of a trip to "Fisher's View," a celebrated point in the mountains which I revisited on the 2d and 9th insts. If, on my recent visits, I appreciated still more highly the beauties of the "View,"

"'Twas that friends the beloved of my bosom were near,
Who made each dear scene of enchantment more dear,
And who felt how the best charms of nature improve,
When we see them reflected from looks that we love."

Moore could never have written "The Meeting of the Waters" if, in the vale of Avoca, his friends had been of his own sex only; nor could I so far forget the spirit of that beautiful lyric as to apply a quotation therefrom to those whom I accompanied on the occasions referred to, had there not been among them charming ladies as well as gallant gentlemen.

I do not know more than one or two persons here at present who rank as invalids. Others indeed may be invalids whose looks indicate health, some imagine themselves such, and some feign to be such. I know one gentleman, at least, who always appeared to be of robust habit until one of his lady acquaintances left for the Springs; he then discovered that his "liver was in a very bad state" and followed her, just to test the healing efficacy of the waters. A diagnosis resulted in the discovery that he was laboring under a disease of the heart.

I have seldom seen more beautiful ladies, the roses of health blooming on their cheeks, or more hale and hearty gentlemen, than I have met with here. Indeed, it would seem as if the handsomest ladies, and the healthiest of both sexes, resort, during the season, to the mountains. I will not hazard the opinion, that there may be ugly ladies. I have too high a regard for my personal security, ever to describe, in her presence, even the plainest of her sex by such an adjective; but if there are any of the sort, they do not come to the "Alleghany Springs."

The truth of the foregoing allegation was well illustrated in the grand fancy dress ball, which the proprietors gave to their patrons on the evening of the 6th instant. Everything was done by Capt. Calhoun and his assistants among the guests, that liberality and taste could suggest, to make the occasion pleasant to all participants, and they have the satisfaction of knowing that it was one of genial enjoyment.

The decorations of the ball room were highly appropriate, and were suggested by the fine artistic taste of Dr. W. C. White. Among these the motto *carpe diem* was conspicuous. A gentleman, being asked to translate it, gave "Make hay while the sun shines." And a beauty who was leaning rather languidly on the arm of her partner in the promenade repeated the same question, and received for reply:

"The best of all ways to lengthen our days
Is to steal a few hours from the night, my dear."

It is needless to say that the parties who perpetrated such answers were so overcome by the fascinations surrounding them as to be in a wholly irresponsible state of mind.

You are aware that I always avoid the "Yankee custom" of referring to ladies by name, in my letters to the JOURNAL; words of general description are acknowledged to be legitimate, and if they should be so accurate as to admit of a particular application, good taste is not offended. On the occasion referred to, very few were in "costume." Such as appeared in character generally sustained their parts well. I thought that "Joan of Arc," "The Brigand's Wife," "Snow Flake," "Saltana" and "Shoo Fly," of whom more hereafter, were peculiarly successful. Many appeared in Court dress, and one young lady was very happy as a Marchioness, exciting the admiration of the gentlemen, and the envy of the lady, by her splendid habit and train. It is hard to say for which she deserves higher applause, the consistency with which she preserved the character or the art, whereby certain calico was made to appear, even in the eyes of her lady friends, as the richest figured silk. A young lady from New-Orleans, whose grace and beauty have earned for her the pet name of "little fairy," was very richly and appropriately dressed, and proved herself well worthy of the designation by which she is distinguished among her friends.

In my last I referred to a couple of young ladies from Louisiana, as "lovely." I was disposed to quarrel with your compositor for rendering the word "lively." The same young ladies appeared to much advantage at the ball, one as an "Angel," to which appellation her matchless grace fully entitled her, and the other as a "Signorina." It required very little effort to sustain this character, as the lady in question rivals all I have read even of Andalusian beauty. With these was their fair friend from Norfold, Va., richly and becomingly dressed, and much admired.

In addition to the young ladies spoken of in my last, from the vicinity of Weldon, as representing our own State so admirably, and who appeared in ball dress simply, I have to chronicle the presence of another of whom Charlotte may be proud. Young, sprightly, very handsome, of rare musical talents, and fine conversational powers, it is needless to say that her society was much courted during her stay here. She appeared as "Shoo-fly." A gentleman, and a very gallant one, too, from her own State, who had just engaged her for the next set, thinking to non plus her, remarked, that he had taken her for a "leather-winged bat." "That may be so, for I'm going it blind," was her immediate response. He subsided at once. To more than one the skies do not seem so bright since she left.

I will not trespass so far on your space as to detail, at length, the incidents of the night. I cannot, however, omit referring to the supper, which was creditable to the liberality of the proprietors,—The table was surrounded by those whom we had worshipped in the ball-room as Angelic beings, but the "banquet hall" deserted, gave evidence that they could occasionally divest themselves of their ethereal nature.

The managers were distinguished by red rosettes, and an incident connected with one of them deserves honorable mention. It seems that it is customary to hand the rosette, at supper, to some lady fair, as an evidence of appreciation. The gentleman referred to handed his "badge of office" to his better-half. At a time and place where some Benedicts tried to pass off as "fancy free," and others seem more devoted to the young ladies than to those who had the highest claims on their attention, such an evidence of devotion deserves to be specially recorded.

I have made the foregoing special references, because they came more particularly within my sphere of observation, but many others were worthy of, and excited, the highest admiration. And some there were lovely indeed, yet so modest and retiring, that I have not ventured to bring them prominently forward. All the Southern States were well represented, and Memphis and Montgomery, as well as New Orleans and other towns and cities, ranked high in the array of loveliness and beauty that graced the occasion. Here I may be allowed to digress so far as to offer my tribute to the excellence of many married lady visitors—one, a not long bride, the belle of the last season here, whose beauty, grace and dignity confirm me in the opinion there expressed, ranking her with the highest type of Southern womanhood. The cultivated taste of these ladies gives tone and zest to parlor and ball-room—nothing inconsistent with the highest refinement can occur in their presence; that many vie with the young ladies in personal attractions does not lessen their influence; and as we miss some who have left us, we cannot forgive Columbus, Miss., for taking them away so soon.

In this letter I have departed somewhat from familiar themes, but we must not forget that it is our duty to minister occasionally to the pleasure of the young, for whose welfare, indeed, the more advanced in life have no other object, than to struggle. I will not address you again from this place, nor shall I soon forget the acquaintances I have made and the friendships I have formed during my short stay. I can scarcely realize, that within forty-eight hours they will be broken up, perhaps never again to be renewed. It is not without a depth of feeling, not usually engendered at watering places, that I must part, probably forever, from some young friends to whose future happiness I cannot be indifferent. To each of them may the wish of the poet be realized:

"Peace be around thee wherever thou rovest,
May life be to thee one summers day;
And all that thou wishest, and all that thou lovest,
Come smiling around thy sunny way."

NORTH STATE.

Hooks to Horses.

Although many worthy farmers honestly believe that there is such a disease in horses as 'hooks" or 'bone-eye," and that the best and most efficacious remedy for it is to cut off the inflamed part of the eyelid which they call 'hooks,' we must insist that they are mistaken, and their supposed remedy is a piece of useless cruelty.

Horses have a third eyelid called the "haw" of the same kind as that of birds. It is moistened, see Treatise on the Objects, Advantages and Pleasures of Science in Library of useful Knowledge, page 30, with a pulpy substance or mucilage, to take hold on the eye ball, and wipe it clean off so that the eye is hardly ever seen with anything upon it, though greatly exposed from its size and posture.

The swift motion of the haw is given by a gristly elastic substance placed between the eye ball and the socket, and striking obliquely so as to drive out the jaw with great velocity over the eye, and let it come back in quickly. Ignorant persons, when the haw is inflamed from cold and swells, so as to appear, which it never does, in a healthy state, often mistake it for an imperfection and cut it off; so nearly does ignorance produce the same mischief as cruelty.

Thus it will be seen by the profusion and exposure to the third yield—the haw is the result and not the cause of the disease and that remedies to allay inflammation as bleeding, cathartic medicines, and cooling diet, are the proper treatment for the "hooks," and not the knife.—*Southern Farm and Home.*

Newspapers and Belles.

The Newport correspondent of the Boston Transcript says:

Sitting on the piazza the other morning watching a group of young ladies, I overheard a curly headed little maiden, who was frizzed and painted, and puffed in the height of the style, exclaim, "Oh, I like the Independent the best!" A moment before I could have sworn that *la petite* never looked at a newspaper, and, somewhat surprised, I took the liberty of listening further. "The Tribune suits me," said her black eyed companion. "I take the Evening Post," chimed in a stylish, saucy looking girl, who was pelting somebody over the railing with pond lilies—a beautiful bunch, by the way, which minutes before I had seen a gentleman selecting for her from a little urchin's basket. And when, I wondered, do you girls get time to read the newspapers?—"Fold them four times, of course," was the next sentence I caught, and, more puzzled than before, I very impolitely walked near the group, when everything was made clear to me by the blond little one saying, "I had rather have a newspaper any day than the best pannier that was ever made in Paris." I fell back into my seat, uncertain whether to laugh or to feel provoked with the chatterboxes, who had strolled off to lay siege to a party of gentlemen just from the beach. Think of it, Mr. Tilton! Think of it, Mr. Greeley! Did it ever occur to you what a bustle you make in fashionable circles?

Gov. Bullock, of Georgia, has gone to California, but nobody appears to know for what purpose. The Washington correspondent of the Louisville Ledger says: 'Letters have also come to Washington in relation to Bullock's transactions, and the officials are beginning to believe that he has left his State and duties for the purpose of evading just punishment for his many glaring frauds. The investigation now going on implicates him in the most infamous transactions, and he must know that he cannot much longer escape condign punishment for his acts."

A good story is told of Marshal McMahon when a colonel. During a parade he had an altercation with an officer in the ranks who refused to obey him. McMahon finally threatened the offender, and the latter drawing a pistol, took deliberate aim and fired. Fortunately the cap snapped. Without the slightest sign of fear, cool and impassible, McMahon said: "give that man fifteen days in the guard-house, for having his arms out of order!"

Florida held a tax payers' convention at Lake City on the 6th and 7th instants.—The convention proposed and passed an address to the people, asking the Governor to suspend the taxes until the next Legislature, and if he thought he had not this power to call an extra session to take the matter into consideration.

By the explosion of the Curtis hat factory boiler, at Newburyport, Mass., on Monday morning last, Jackson, one of the employees, was thrown through the roof of the boiler room, over the factory, and over a neighboring five-story building.

Some of the zealous Republican papers which printed Secretary Delano's Sandusky speech thought it was a little windfall of official "pap," and sent forward their bills for its insertion at advertising rates. The bills have been "declined with thanks."

The colored ladies of Decatur, Ga., disdain saddles, and only "ride sideways in town."

The Flying Trapeze in the Air.—The Feats of a Tight-Rope Performer and Magician at a Height of Three Hundred Feet in the Air.

Cor. of the N. Y. World.

READING, BERKS CO., PA., Sept. 7.

One of the most extraordinary and almost incredible exhibitions of human intrepidity and daring was last Monday, the 4th inst., witnessed by the citizens of this place. It seemed to me to equal if not surpass in thrilling and pain ful interest anything ever attempted by Sam Patch or Blondin in their wildest effort. An individual named Donaldson—a tight-rope walker and "magician," as he styles himself—who had on the previous Wednesday made a balloon ascension in the ordinary way (the first balloon ascent of any kind he had ever made in his life), repeated his performance on Monday last, but this time with no basket attached to his balloon—nothing whatever, in fact, but a common trapeze. Upon this he seated himself with the greatest coolness and composure, and went floating away into space, to the astonishment of the large crowd which had gathered to see him, but few cheers greeting him, as the spectators seemed spell bound with fear and apprehension. After ascending to a considerable distance he commenced throwing out a number of circulars which he had attached to a little hoop below the balloon, and which in the clear atmosphere appeared like twinkling stars surrounding the balloon, producing a most novel and pleasing effect. But this was nothing to what followed. At the height of some three hundred feet he commenced balancing himself on his back on the bar of the trapeze, and going through other fearful evolutions. He then deliberately slid from the bar head downwards, and, catching himself by the feet, remained suspended for several seconds in that awful position! The appalling sight was one never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it. A thrill and a low murmur of horror passed through the immense multitude, who were looking on with intensest interest, and many hurried away from the sight giddy and faint. The daring seronaut, however, went through his evolutions successfully, and, regaining his seat, went soaring rapidly and steadily upwards. When at the height of three-quarters of a mile he had the astounding nerve to repeat his performance, which, at so great a distance, could only be clearly visible by the aid of glasses. What made this ascent all the more hazardous is that the balloon is a very small one, carrying but little ballast, and with nothing but a light anchor attached to the hoop.

I am glad to say that the æronaut completed his voyage safely, although he once or twice seemed to be in considerable danger. The trapeze struck the roof of Henry Connard's residence, on 5th street, when Mr. Donaldson made a skillful leap from the trapeze, and prevented a collision. The balloon then ascended and came down again on the other side of the road in a field, and was about striking the top of a tree, when Mr. Donaldson turned a somersault on the trapeze rope and prevented the bar from catching in the tree. There is some talk of our having a repetition of this painful exhibition during our fair next week, if the authorities do not interfere to prevent it. It really seems to me that they should, and that it is also the duty of the leading press of the country to denounce such reckless and unnecessary risk of human life for the mere gratification of morbid excitement.

SUCCESS WANTED.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal says:—"We are satisfied that the Southern people are willing to trust their welfare in the keeping of the national Democratic party. It matters little whether Hendricks, Hancock, Thurman, Hoffman, Groesbeck, Pendleton, Adams, or Chase, be nominated by the convention. *What we want is success.* We want to see the Democratic party in power. Its organization and traditions, its principles and policy are known, and we are willing to trust any of these eminent men in charge of its administration."

And what the Democrats of New York want is *success*—what the Conservatives generally (including not a few nominally classed as Republicans) want is *success*—Not particularly a success that shall place some favorite individual in the Presidential chair—but *a success that will displace Gen. Grant.* That is the first point.

The elections in Connecticut and California, particularly, are among the indications that the Democratic party as now organized is still in a minority in the Union. The defeat of the Republicans in New Hampshire was not a Democratic victory, in the true sense of the term. The result grew out of a quarrel in the Republican ranks which may be healed. Ohio will next month be carried by the Republicans, almost beyond a doubt. Pennsylvania will very likely go the same way.—Both are now in the hands of the Republicans. We repeat, the Democratic national party is in a minority; and that is the second point.

It must then be acknowledged that there is little or no hope of *success* with Hoffman, (who is not a candidate for the nomination,) Hendricks, Hancock, Pendleton, or any other old Democratic leader of that class. Either would make a gallant run, and poll the Democratic vote,—but "what we want is *success*," and to achieve that we must rally to our aid certain Conservative elements in the Republican party opposed to Grant, Butler, Morton & Co. That is the third point.

In order to do that—and thus defeat Grant's re-election—the Conservatives of the country, led by the Democratic party, must go into the next Presidential contest with Judge Chase, B. Gratz Brown, or some other man of that stamp, on a plain, straight-forward, old-fashioned Democratic platform, pledging support to the Constitution as it is, and to certain tariff, revenue and civil service reforms, the need of which we all recognize. And that is the fourth and most important point.

A small class of Democrats—who pride themselves on their great "consistency," and devotion to "the old Democratic party"—have been rather inclined to say: "We want no 'new departures'—give us a 'straight ticket' and a 'square fight'—and if defeat comes we prefer *that* to victory through the aid of any of our old enemies!" These are the Bourbons of the party, and fortunately few in number. The great majority feel the necessity—for the good of the whole country, for the perpetuity of our free institutions—*of a change of Administration.* If Gen. Grant cannot be defeated by the Democracy single-handed, a common love of country and of a purer and better government, should draw together all honest men in the country who dread his re-election. If the result of the election held last week in California shall contribute to that object, it will answer one good purpose.

"*What we want is success*"—a success that shall place some honest and capable Conservative statesman in the place which Gen. Grant has disgraced. The *first step* towards this much needed success is to carry the State of New York for the Democratic ticket this fall. In this result every Conservative in the State is interested, and if we mistake not the temper of the Democracy, a ticket will be nominated of unexceptionable men.

Let New York go Republican this fall, and Grant will claim his re-election as certain to follow. Let the Democrats of the State bear that fact in mind, and be prepared to rally their whole strength to the polls.

Cooperstown, N. Y. *Freeman's Jour.*